Daily Report

East Europe

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Further Reportage on 'Friendship 88' Exercises

LD131959 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1427 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Magdeburg, 13 Apr (ADN)—On Wednesday, determined defensive combat characterized the "Friendship-88" troop exercises under Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy defense minister and chief of the National People's Army [NVA] Ground Forces Command. Troops and staffs from the NVA, the Polish Army, and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] again were practicing, on exercise areas in the Magdeburg region, precise cooperation between service branches, special troops, and services.

After the "attackers" failed on Tuesday to penetrate deep into the defense, they regrouped their forces in the night and thereby gained successes at dawn. The "opponent" deployed airborne troops in order to rapidly develop the advance.

In this situation, Lieutenant Colonel Yevgeniy Kozlov, commander of a GSFG motorized infantry regiment, reported his determination to destroy the units that disembarked from helicopters. In actions against the penetrating formations, the battalion of First Lieutenant [as received] Aleksandr Shiyan stood out.

Speaking to ADN, the 29-year-old commander from Kirgizia stressed: "The international observers here receive a real and open insight into what is happening in the exercise. They can see that we are giving our best here. After all, it is our task to defend peace and socialism." Members of the NVA's Lindner troop also stood firm, side by side with the Soviet soldiers.

Military and diplomatic officials from the 23 signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act viewed an area of concentration in which units of the Kozlov Regiment, which has a long tradition, were accommodated. This troop unit bears the title "Berliners" for its services in the liberation from Hitler fascism. The observers inspected positions and combat technology. They spoke with Soviet soldiers and displayed an interest, within the framework of the possibilities set down in the Stockholm Document, in the details of the task set in the exercise. On this third day of work, they again were accompanied by NVA generals and officers, and informed about the situation and the developing action. From individual observation points they were able to have an overview reaching several kilometers of the exercise area.

Pact Members Hold Information Meeting

LD140619 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 13—The multi-lateral group for mutual current information composed of representatives of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty held a session here April 12-13.

The sides exchanged information and views on some current international issues, especially those pertaining to security and cooperation in Europe. The participants in the meeting were received by PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk.

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Boleslaw Kulski also took part in the meeting.

Ceremonies Mark Anniversary of Hoxha Death

Leaders Decorate Monument

AU112008 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Unattributed report on the ceremonies surrounding the occasion of the death of Albanian leader Enver Hoxha in Tirana]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted in which correspondent describes atmosphere in Tirana on anniversary of Hoxha's death] Ten o'clock [0800 GMT] All those present who have filled the square in front of the Mother Albania monument are applauding and shouting. Party and state leaders are arriving at the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Nation: Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, and Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo members; Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, and Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate members; Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member and chairman of the Democratic Front of Albania, and other comrades.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and other party and state leaders walk slowly onto the square in front of the Mother Albania monument. Comrade Ramiz, smiling and with his fist raised in salute, greets all those who have filled the open space. The party and state leaders now approach Comrade Enver's grave in silence, while a group of Enver's Pioneers forms a guard of honor. [brass music] [words indistinct] They lay wreaths. Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani lay a wreath in the name of the AWP Central Committee, on whose ribbon is written: To our unforgettable leader and teacher Comrade Enver Hoxha. Comrades Rita Marko and Xhafer Spahiu lay a wreath in the name of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. Comrades Hekuran Isai and Manush Myftiu lay a wreath in the name of the Council of Ministers. Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha and members of her family lay a wreath on Comrade Enver's grave. Comrades Pirro Kondi and Leandro Zoto lay a wreath in the name of the Tirana District AWP Committee and the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee. The national anthem is played. Comrade Ramiz Alia and other party and state leaders, with fists raised in salute, pay honor to the life and brilliant achievement of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Then with heads lowered in deep respect and gratitude, they hold a minute's silence during which they recall with love and emotion their solemn oath: Your (?brilliance), dear Comrade Enver, will illuminate the path which future generations will follow. You will remain beloved, honored and respected in the great heart of the party and people. Comrade Ramiz Alia and other party and state leaders leave, accompanied by the love of the local people who have assembled in front of the Mother Albania monument. [passage omitted]

The working masses of other districts of the country honored with deep gratitude the brilliant achievement and undimmed memory of our dear and glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. [passage omitted covering local ceremonies in Gjirokaster, at the Enver Hoxha engineering works in Tirana, and local sites in Tirana associated with Hoxha's memory]

As a sign of honor and deep respect for the life and immortal achievement of Enver Hoxha, hundreds of working people from production centers, representatives of the mass organizations, veterans, young people, soldiers and Enver's Pioneers gathered in front of his bust in one of the main squares of the city of Shkoder. Muho Asllani, first secretary of the Shkoder District AWP Committee, was also present. [passage omitted covering local ceremonies in Koman, and ceremony in port of Durres attended by Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo alternate member]

Many sociopolitical, cultural, and artistic events were organized in centers of labor and production, agricultural cooperatives, schools, and military units of Korce District, expressing deep love and gratitude for our dear and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha. "Thank You, AWP, Who Gave Us the Name of Enver", was the title of the afternoon performance organized in the House of Culture of the Enver Hoxha Agricultural Cooperative in Plase. Alije Kalaja, secretary of the Korce District AWP Committee, was present. [passage committed covering local ceremonies in Fier, Kukes, Elbasan, Mat, Lezhe]

Editorial Marks Event

AU101301 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 10 Apr 88

["The Greatest Veneration for Comrade Enver Hoxha Is To Apply His Teachings and Carry His Deed Forward—Editorial of ZERI I POPULLIT"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 10 (ATA)—Under this title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an editorial which says among the other things:

Three years are completed since our great and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha departed from the fold of the people and party. The memory and name of Comrade Enver Hoxha are immortal, because immortal is his deed, the Party of Labour founded and led by him and socialist Albania he built, immortal and guiding are and will remain his ideas and teachings that illuminate our road to the future.

The name of Comrade Enver Hoxha is engraved in the first pages of the glorious history of the Albanian people and the Party of Labour of Albania. Everything attained

by our people within nearly half a century, that marked the most profound and decisive turning point in their history, bears the seal of the revolutionary thought and deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

In the difficult years of fascist occupation it was he who formed the Communist Party of Albania, deed of the Albanian Communists, which emerged from the fold of the people and led them at the moments when they needed more than ever a leadership, capable of rising them in struggle against the occupiers and traitors. He is the legendary commander and commissar of the National Liberation War, who through his role at the head of the party, the National Liberation Front and partisan army made possible the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is the architect of the new Albania, the leader of all the great socioeconomic transformations in our country. The country's socialist industrialization and collectivization and modernization of agriculture, the development of the profound ideological and cultural revolution bear the seal of the revolutionary thought and activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha. The theoretical and practical revolutionary deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha is a great heritage, that lies in the foundations of the road consistently pursued by the party and people for the construction of the socialist society.

Enver Hoxha elaborated and led step by step the foreign principled policy of our socialist state, the policy of defending the freedom, independence and national sovereignty, the policy of the internationalist support to the just revolutionary, liberation and democratic struggles of the working people and of the peoples, of opposing resolutely imperialism and reaction and particularly the two superpowers—the United States of America and the Soviet Union, of developing normal relations and of friendship with all the countries, a policy that has led to the strengthening of the international position and enhancement of the prestige of Socialist Albania in the world.

At the time of spreading modern revisionism, the Titoite, Khrushchevite one and others, that led to the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and in many other socialist countries and to the bourgeois degeneration of the communist parties, it was the Party of Labour of Albania headed by Enver Hoxha, the one who rose with might and main in defence of Marxism-Leninism, inscribing a brilliant page in the history of the international worker and communist movement. The experience and lessons drawn in the course of this great confrontation constitute a powerful weapon even in the ideological struggle at present against the Gorbachev theories and practices and other trends of modern revisionism.

For the Albanian communists and people the love and respect for Comrade Enver Hoxha is a question of principle, a question of the active stand towards his ideas and teachings, towards the road indicated by him, towards his revolutionary deed.

Marching on the road of Enver Hoxha and following his lessons, Socialist Albania is becoming ever more beautiful, and stronger, as our inforgettable leader wanted and strived for. The 9th congress of the party was a new historic stage in the life of the party and people that opened fresh brilliant perspectives and worked out a magnificent program to further build the socialist society. The 8th 5-Year Plan, that expresses the economic thought of Comrade Enver Hoxha, is strengthening with every passing day our socialist order and national economy. The moral-political situation is sound and the unity of the people round the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, stronger than ever. In this revolutionary atmosphere the creative energies of the communists and working masses have burst out everywhere and the revolutionary initiatives express the enthusiasm and will of the masses to march on the correct road the party leads us to.

The revolutionary movement "Standard Bearers of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, Fighters of Implementing the Decisions of the 9th Congress of the Party" is widespread in all the walks of life, affirming once again the inextinguishable potential and reserves of the people in the conditions of socialist construction, applying the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha and the wise leadership of the party.

The memory of Comrade Enver Hoxha for every working peoples of our country, for the working class and labouring peasantry, for the intelligentsia and women of our country, for the militarymen and Pioneers of Enver, serves as an inspiration to work better. Over this year that coincides with the 80th anniversary of the birth of our beloved and unforgettable leader, the mobilization will certainly be further enhanced to fulfil and overfulfill the plans in all the branches of economy, to score fresh achievements in all the fronts of the construction of socialism.

Press Views Soviet 'Peace' Proposals

AU131709 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 Apr 88 p 4

[Sokol Gjoka article: "The Reality of Moscow's 'Peaceful' Proposals"]

[Text] Gorbachev's current worldwide political and diplomatic offensive is by now familiar. It is on such a large scale and so concentrated that it has several times put the Soviet Union's American rival in an awkward position. There have been many Soviet initiatives in the name of "peace" and "demilitarization" during the last two years. Among them have been those for the removal of nuclear weapons from the continent of Europe and from space, the withdrawal of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe, the destruction of 50 percent of all strategic weapons, and an international conference on the Middle East, down to the most recent proposal for the "demilitarization of the Mediterranean."

All these proposals aim to give the impression that the Soviet Union is pursuing a "peaceful" foreign policy on the international stage. Some Soviet initiatives have even been welcomed and applauded, not only by the audiences to whom they were announced, but by many other countries. To work for peace is a necessary task of our age. But when the superpowers, in the interests of their hegemonist policies, speculate with such lofty ideals as peace, freedom, and the preservation of national sovereignty, they do not serve the peoples' interests. "Perestroyka" and "glasnost" also find their expression in Soviet foreign policy. All these proposals and "peaceful" foreign policies are publicized as an expression of "fresh thinking" in international relations. This strategy of "fresh thinking" has been introduced so that the Soviet Union can strengthen its position as a world superpower in political, military, economic, technological, and social fields.

The Soviet Union is attempting to exploit the people's revulsion at war in the interests of its foreign policy at a time when the warmongering policy of the superpowers has exacerbated regional conflicts and when the danger of the outbreak of a world wide conventional or nuclear war remains considerable. If one examines them, the majority of Moscow's "peaceful" proposals are in the military field. In such ways, the Soviet Union attempts to draw world attention to its "peaceful" policy and to create as many supporters and allies of this policy as possible. This is now one of the Soviet Union's favorite ways of extending its influence in the world.

Launching and publicizing so-called peace proposals in various fields has also become a sphere of superpower rivalry, in which the superpowers seek to acquire political capital at minimum expense. Impelled by internal and external circumstances and by the need to present its social system to the world as a "socialist" system which "protects the peoples' interests" and so on, the Soviet Union is now much given to "peace" proposals, and to putting its diplomacy in motion instead of its war machine. It has employed this new tactic in the Persian Gulf conflict, where it counterbalances the U.S. military presence with a feverish diplomatic campaign. It employs this tactic in Europe, Afghanistan, and the Middle East. In such cases, the means suit the end very well: The Soviet Union maintains its position of dominance in "peaceful" ways.

These "peaceful" ways proposed by Moscow's foreign policy are also dictated by the difficult economic situation within the country. "The growth rate of national income has fallen more than 50 percent during the last three 5-year periods, and fell at the beginning of the eighties to a level which in effect led to economic stagnation," Gorbachev writes in his book, "Perestroyka and Fresh Thinking." "The Soviet economy cannot continue supporting the heavy military expenditure that has given rise to such great distortions." Gorbachev is therefore using his list of "peaceful" military world initiatives to transfer as many financial resources as possible from investments in weaponry to the needs of the "perestroyka" that is being applied to the economy. The Soviet Union cannot achieve its goal of world domination with a backward economy and with backward technology in comparison with the developed imperialist countries which are its rivals. To match the rate of development of the capitalist world, the Soviet Union is therefore undertaking drastic reformist measures of a capitalist nature in the economy.

Moscow starts from a pragmatic position in its foreign policy when it sends such proposals to the United States as those for "disarmament," when it launches "peaceful" initiatives in regional conflicts, and so on. For example, when Gorbachev suggests freezing the number of warships in the Mediterranean, he is not thinking so much of the total removal of the Soviet and American fleets from the Mediterranean, as of the somewhat inferior position of the Soviet fleet in relation to the Americans in this area. Where the Americans have a 500,000 ton fleet, with two aircraft carriers, and three permanent bases in the Mediterranean, the Soviets have a fleet of 180,000 tonnes, and no aircraft carrier or base, but only port facilities. Under such circumstances, it is in Moscow's interests to announce a "demilitarization of the Mediterranean" rather than to increase its spending to catch up in the military race with the Americans, without abandoning the theory and practice of maintaining a balance between forces in this sea. The "demilitarization of the Mediterranean" does not imply the total withdrawal of Soviet and American forces. Gorbachev states that a limited number of Soviet and American warships will remain. So, the superpowers will retain their military presence in this sea, but in the state of equilibrium demanded by Soviet interests. The "international conference" on the Middle East proposed by the Soviet Union is similar. Through this conference, the Soviet Union aims to strengthen its position in this oil-bearing and strategic region, not only in order to use its influence, but to control the destiny of the Arab peoples. Under such circumstances, Moscow's proposals relating to "disarmament" or regional conflicts have more propaganda value than substance.

The interests of the Soviet Union as a world superpower are the basis of all these "peaceful" Soviet initiatives, whether for "demilitarization" or for regional conflicts. When viewed in light of the facts, any illusions about the peacefulness of Soviet policy in the world are dispelled. The Soviet Union is continuing its social-imperialist policy. This is more clearly seen in the case of regional conflicts, where the Soviet Union has marked disagreements with the United States, and where there is great rivalry between the two as major imperialist powers. Not only do both the United States and the Soviet Union refuse to give up an inch of land that is under their influence, but they try to extend their influence over uncommitted countries, or into each other's areas of influence. In such a context, Moscow's "peaceful" proposals, largely in the military field, are an aspect of the

Soviet Union's social-imperialist stance. They are simply tactical ploys to further Soviet strategy for world domination.

Youth Paper on Broadcast of American Film

AU140946 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 9 Apr 88 p 4

[Arben Xoxa article: "Demythologizing a Myth—After the Film 'They Shoot Horses, Don't They?'"]

[Excerpts] The American bourgeoisie has done its utmost to create a myth of the United States as a country where anybody can achieve anything he wants, as long as he has ability and determination! This is not the place to describe how this myth arose. Let us merely say that it is a kind of self-exoneration on the part of the ruling caste in front of their own people, to explain the privileges they enjoy. The kernel of this explanation lies in the following "logic": Since the United States is a country where everyone can succeed by honest work, if you are only able and determined, then those at the top, the ruling caste, must necessarily be people of that kind! Comment is superfluous! The American cinema also zealously fosters this myth. There are countless Hollywood films with the eternal theme of the success of talent and perseverence. However, there have also always been filmmakers who have portrayed the other side of the coin: the daily struggle of those who are also able and determined, but who never succeed, because they remain honest! One of these film-makers is the producer Sidney Polack, with his film "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?", which we saw on our television screens last Sunday.

The film shows a horrifying marathon dancing competition, which slowly becomes identified with American life itself, and with efforts to reach the top by honest means, trusting in the myth. The setting of the film in the 1930's merely provides a solid historical background to a film with a much broader symbolic value. Perhaps the depression years were chosen to evade the censor, who would have prevented any direct attack on the myth. [passage omitted]

The makers of the film depict deception in American society (and elsewhere). For them, American society resembles a form of spectacle, in which justice is respected only so far as is necessary for the show to go on. Of course, this symbolic equation of society with a spectacle has its limitations, but is essentially valid, and represents a scathing indictment of American society, exposing its mythology. The performance of the famous actress Jane Fonda significantly increases the value of the film.

Such films as "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" are highly welcome to our screens. It was also an appropriate choice to open the series "Film, Society, and the Age" with this powerfully critical film.

Malile To Visit Greece on 14 April

AU112038 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, will pay an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Greece on 14 April, at the invitation of Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs.

Kapo Continues Trade Talks in Turkey

AU121858 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Continuing its visit to Turkey, the government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Minister of Light Industry Vito Kapo, was received in Istanbul by Minister of State [name indistinct] and by Niyazi Adiguzel, president of the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce. They discussed the possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries.

The Albanian delegation also visited an exhibition of ready-to-wear clothing, as well as a number of factories.

Alia Receives New Ambassadors

Nicaraguan Envoy

AU091429 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Roger Vasquez Berrios, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, who presented his credentials.

The ceremony was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Andon Berxholi, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Kostaq Cifliku, chief of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The ambassador was accompanied by Mario Ramirez, first secretary of the embassy of Nicaragua, and by attache Iliana Araya.

Canadian Representative

AU091424 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Terence Bacon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Canada to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials.

The ceremony was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Andon Berxholi, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Kostaq Cifligu, chief of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The ambassador was accompanied by the second secretary of the embassy, Denis Laliberte.

New Envoy to Colombia Presents Credentials
AU091322 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Dashnor Dervishi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia, presented his credentials to President Virgilio Vargas Barco. [passage omitted]

Alia, Cami Receive Canadian Marxist
AU121901 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, today received Hardial Baines, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada. He had a cordial talk with him on questions of common interest, in the spirit of friendship and fraternal internationalist relations existing between the two parties.

The meeting was also attended by Agim Popa, director of the AWP Central Committee Foreign Directorate.

Comrade Hardial Baines also met Comrade Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee secretary.

During his visit in Albania Comrade Baines visited several districts.

CSSR's Jakes To Make 'Friendship Visit'

AU131537 Sofia BTA in English
1446 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)—Mr Milos Jakes, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, will pay a working visit of friendship to Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Balev Speaks at Prague Marxist Review Meeting

AU131836 Sofia BTA in English
1736 GMT 12 Apr 88

["On the Need To Take Into Account Realities"—BTA headline]

[Text] Prague, April 13 (BTA corr)—The leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the session discussing the work of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine, Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, made today concrete proposals in connection with the improvement of the work of the magazine.

Taking into account the present changes in the world, the improvement of the international atmosphere as a result of the realization of the new political thinking, the consolidation of the peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, Mr Milko Balev stressed the need of serious updating and restructuring of the magazine without underestimation of its work hitherto. Mr Milko Balev said that the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine should become a tribune of the new political thinking, of today's creative Marxism-Leninism. It would be useful if the magazine reflects the accumulating experience and lessons of the restructuring carried out by the separate parties in the separate countries. Here we have in mind the development of the new political thinking, not only in the framework of the international communist movement itself, but also its dissemination among the non-communist, progressive and democratic circles, its adoption in the relations between ideological opponents.

The BCP maintains the position that the magazine should be instrumental to popularizing the new problems of the modern world, the new solutions as a democratic alternative to the questions which agitate deeply the masses and are most important for the life and development of society.

Mr Milko Balev dwelled on the restructuring underway in Bulgaria, on the concept for a qualitatively new development of socialism in this country which is an open system and which will be further developed both by Bulgaria's experience and by analysing the experience of the other socialist countries and of all fraternal parties.

The leader of the BCP delegation said that the struggle for averting a nuclear war and for solving the other global problems puts the question of developing equal and open dialogue and cooperation with the socialist, social democratic and other mass parties and movements in a new light. The BCP attaches great importance to attracting for cooperation and participation in various initiatives representatives of non-communist progressive and democratic forces and especially the social democratic parties, as well as theoreticians of non-Marxist ideological views. It would be useful to establish a wide exchange of articles with other publications.

Mr Milko Balev proposed to study the question of a future setting up of an international foundation of a maximum democratic organization open to all trends of the workers' movement and to all left and democratic forces. This foundation could carry out various research, publishing and educational activities in all parts of the world through its branches, assist the exchange of experience, information and ideas among the parties and movements, train cadres and fill in the [word indistinct] gap in the international communist press.

Mladenov Leaves for Geneva Disarmament Meeting

AU131516 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1500 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov has departed for Geneva, where he will take part in the conference on disarmament.

Stoyanov, Delegation End Visit to Moscow

AU131548 Sofia BTA in English
1457 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)—A delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of the Interior, led by Mr Dimitu Stoyanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of the interior, returned from Moscow today. It paid a working visit there at the invitation of the minister of the interior of the USSR, Mr Aleksandr Vlasov.

The delegation had meetings at which it exchanged experience and discussed issues of promoting cooperation in the spirit of the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between Bulgaria and the USSR.

Iranian Joint Economic Commission Meets

Khristov, Mladenov Receive Zali

LD132101 Tehran IRNA in English
1625 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Tehran, April 13, IRNA—The first session of the fifth Iran-Bulgaria joint economic commission was held in Sofia Tuesday in the presence of Iranian Agriculture Minister 'Abbas 'Ali Zali and Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov.

During the meeting, Khristov and Zali underlined Iranian and Bulgarian leaders' eagerness to expand bilateral ties and discussed ways of promoting relations.

Zali noted that Tehran-Sofia ties and mutual cooperation in the economic, technical and scientific fields have noticeably increased over the past few years.

Khristov said in reply that conditions are ripe for promoting Iran-Bulgaria ties on the basis of mutual respect.

Meanwhile, Iran's agriculture minister held separate meetings with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and member of the Bulgarian Politburo Ognyan Doynov yesterday.

In his meeting with Mladenov, Zali briefed him on the Baghdad regime's chemical bombing of the Iranian liberated town of Halabjah, and said that peace loving governments should condemn this gruesome crime so that other criminals would not dare to deploy chemical arms in future.

In response, the Bulgarian foreign minister said that his country is against the use of chemical arms, and it has officially condemned the deployment of such lethal weapons.

Mladenov also noted that his country attaches great importance to the joint Iran-Bulgaria commission, and the Bulgarian leadership is keen to expand ties with Iran which it considers as a friendly country.

Zali also held talks with member of the Bulgarian Politburo Tuesday on ways of expanding Tehran-Sofia relations in various fields.

The agriculture minister arrived in Sofia Monday at the head of a delegation.

Zhivkov Receives Iranians

AU131838 Sofia BTA in English
1744 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)—Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mr 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, minister of agriculture of Iran, who is head of the Iranian delegation to the fifth session of the Bulgaro-Iranian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The two sides gave a positive assessment to bilateral trade and economic relations and to the work of the joint commission as an important factor in their constant development. It was stressed that there are new possibilities for promoting the mutually advantageous economic contacts.

The Iranian minister delivered a message from Iran's president, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, to Mr Todor Zhivkov. Mr Todor Zhivkov reiterated Bulgaria's principled stand for a peaceful and just resolution of the Iran-Iraq conflict on the basis of Resolution 598 of the UN Security Council for ceasing the war between Iran and Iraq.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 13 April, in reporting Zhivkov's meeting with Iranian Minister Zali, adds the following: "The meeting was also attended by Khristo Khristov, chairman of the Bulgarian section of the commission and a minister at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, and Mohammad 'Ali Farmanbar, the Iranian ambassador to Bulgaria"]

Atanasov, Zali Confer

AU131130 Sofia BTA in English
1055 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)—Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Mr 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, Iran's minister of agriculture, who is here for the fifth session of the Mixed Bulgaro-Iranian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

Satisfaction was expressed over the successful promotion of bilateral economic relations, and it was pointed out that this applies particularly to commercial exchanges and to cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronics, farming and transport.

The sides assessed in positive terms the commission's contribution to the promotion of two-way economic cooperation and expressed the confidence that the current session will give fresh impetus to its further expansion and diversification by new forms.

Atanasov Receives UK Trade Minister Clark

AU131841 Sofia BTA in English
1751 GMT 13 Apr 88

["On Bulgaro-British Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)—Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Minister, received Mr Alan Clark, minister of trade of Great Britain.

The two sides gave a positive assessment to the development of Bulgaro-British trade and economic relations, paying special attention to the seeking of fresh possibilities for their further promotion. The talks stressed the necessity for making wider use of the new forms of interaction such as joint production, joint investments, joint societies and marketing in third countries.

Filipov-Led Delegation Departs for Cyprus
AU131310 Sofia BTA in English
1237 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)—A delegation of the CC of the BCP headed by Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, left for Cyprus to attend the funeral of the late Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL).

New Orders Issued on Economic Associations
AU131945 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Issue No. 28 of DURZHAVEN VESTNIK publishes the following more important acts:

—Decree No. 9 of 6 April 1988 issued by the Council of Ministers concerning the adoption of an directive on economic associations. Economic associations formed under the previous procedure are requested to bring their constituent agreements, statutes, and the organization of their activities in line with the new directive by 30 June 1988. Socialist organizations are entitled to form associations for more effective use of scientific-development and production potentials, of manpower, material, and financial resources through a mutually advantageous coordination of their activities and by engaging in joint research, development, design, engineering, production, trade, advertising, and other economic activities, as well as in assisting and promoting economic initiative.

Two types of economic associations can exist: economic associations (associated enterprises), which are legal persons, and associations for joint activities which are not legal persons. Both are formed on the basis of contracts between socialist organizations. Social organizations can be members of economic associations only in connection with the object of their activities. The constituent contract for the formation of an associated enterprise, as well as its reorganization is to be coordinated with the executive committee of the respective municipal people's council, according to the location of the association, but the establishment of the association should also be approved by the minister of the economy and planning.

—The Ministry of the Economy and Planning and the Bulgarian National Bank issued a directive on the sale by auction of convertible currency to goods producers. The directive settles the procedure according to which the "Currency Trading" Association organizes sales of convertible currency to goods producers by tender for the purpose of additionally expanding and diversifying production, of providing goods and services which are in short supply, and of promoting industrial consumption. The association has, according to its own evaluation, two forms of tendering for the sale of convertible currency by sealed bid: the "Currency Auction for Mass Consumer Goods" and "Currency Auction for Industrial Consumption."

—The Committee of Culture issued an instruction on amending the instruction on accepting students at the specialized secondary school of graphic design and photography named after Julius Fucik.

BCP Daily Comments on CPCZ CC Plenum
AU140703 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Apr 88 p 5

[Todor Koruev commentary: "Initiator and Guarantor of Renewal]

[Text] The foundation of the new proposals put forward at the Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum were already laid in the democratic approach toward the preparations for the plenum. In essence, the 12 days of discussions summed up the experience gained from conducting a broad debate within the party, at the annual meetings of the primary organizations and the conferences at plants and institutes—meetings that developed into a test of political maturity and a review of the party organizations' combat readiness. The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium delivered by Comrade Milos Jakes at the discussion, in which 30 people took part, and the decisions adopted provided a categorical answer to the chief issue, namely that the party is the initiator and guarantor of restructuring. Under the new conditions the party's guiding role will grow continuously.

Ways and methods were outlined at the plenum for increasing the role of the party organs and organizations: through increasing independence and responsibility, extending intraparty democracy, eliminating administrative methods and replacing them by forms of political leadership, elevating the personal example shown by the Communists, and implementing party control over the leading cadres at all levels.

At a press conference on the decisions of the plenum, Karel Urbanek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, announced that a Central Committee commission will be set up to draw up a party program. There are provisions for further improving the work of the central organs, for reducing the administrative apparatus, and so on.

The materials of the plenum stress the need for developing democracy in the selection of cadres and for extending the practice of collectives electing the leaders. It was clearly emphasized that the renewal process requires not only cadres with pronounced abilities, but also people of high morality, capable of working with the people and of listening to each individual voice. It is no accident that in his concluding speech Comrade Milos Jakes recalled Gottwald's appeal "Facing the Masses," which fully corresponds to Lenin's undying principles.

BCP Control Committee Revokes Penalties

AU131229 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Apr 88 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Total Objectivity in Imposing Penalties"]

[Text] On 11 April the Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission reviewed the petitions and objections of penalized party members.

The following penalties have been revoked as groundless: The "strict reprimand with warning" imposed on Todor Tsolov Dimitrov, and the "reproach" of Mariya Aenova Ilieva from Izvorovo Village, Razgrad Oblast. The penalty of "expulsion from party ranks," imposed on Iliya Petkov Marinov, chief specialist at the Radomir heavy machine bulding combine, has been changed to "strict reprimand with warning." The party memberships of Angel Ivanov Kostov from Sofia and Benyo Neykov Azmanov from Koprivshtitsa have been restored, and considered as being uninterrupted.

The personal cases, which have been reviewed, again pose the issue of the necessity of maintaining total objectivity on the part of the party organizations, their leaderships, and the party control-auditing organs, in checking and evaluating the facts. Occasionally the opinion about the degree of the party member's guilt has been based only on his mistakes and weaknesses, and not on his entire image and the circumstances in which had lived and worked. As a result of mistakes in the work with the cadres on the part of higher organs, there have been cases of exaggerated accusations and groundless penalties, as well as cases of ignoring the requirement to accept only proven guilt as grounds for penalty, and not assumed guilt, suspicion, and biased information.

With its decision of 16 September 1987, the Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission revoked as groundless the accusations against Minko Dochev Gechev from Troyan, and restored his party membership after more than 40 years, considering his membership as uninterrupted. On the basis of a recommendation to the judicial organs, made by the same decision, the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has reviewed the case of Minko Dochev Gechev, has nullified the sentences against him, and has pronounced him innocent. Thus the pure name of a Communist and active participant in the struggles against fascism and capitalism has been restored.

Activities of Monuments Institute Reviewed

AU131311 Sofia BTA in English 1207 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)—The 40,000 cultural monuments of international, national and local importance situated in Bulgaria are supervised by the National Institute for Monuments of Culture. It has a 30-year-long history already.

The institute has acquired new social importance with the increased interest of the public in the cultural and historical heritage of Bulgaria. The institute can also rely on the assistance of the public organizations, such as the Section for Cultural Heritage with the Union of Architects in Bulgaria. But at the same time the obligations and the tasks of the institute have become more responsible.

A Monuments of Culture Act has been passed in Bulgaria 20 years ago. Specialists at the institute are of the opinion that it is time to improve the legislation in this sphere so that it would correspond to the modern standards of cultural and historical monuments preservation.

Recently the interest in folk architecture has increased in Bulgaria. The headquarters of the International Committee for Folk Architecture is situated in the city of Plovdiv. The old part of this city has been proclaimed for a reserve.

The Bulgarian institutes for registration, restoration and conservation of monuments maintain permanent contacts with the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), with its committees, as well as with similar institutes from other countries. At a press conference of the leadership of the National Institute for Monuments of Culture it has been announced that the organizations of the socialist countries have an idea to establish an association called "Interrestoration" which should work also in countries which have no representatives at the association.

Further Reportage on Husak's USSR Visit

Awarded Order of Lenin

LD121819 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] In the Kremlin today Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of Lenin to Gustav Husak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of the Republic. This highest honor was awarded by the Supreme Soviet Presidium to Gustav Husak last January on his 75th birthday. With the Order of Lenin it shows appreciation for his contribution to the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and his great personal contribution to the strengthening of peace and socialism.

When presenting the Order of Lenin to Gustav Husak, Andrey Gromyko praised his many years of active work in building socialism in Czechoslovakia. Gustav Husak thanked for the award of the highest Soviet honor and emphasized that he sees in it an appreciation of the CPCZ's policy, an expression of fraternal feelings toward the Czechoslovak people, and an expression of appreciation of the results of their work in building socialist society.

Gustav Husak then left Moscow for Tashkent, capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan.

Gromyko, Husak Exchange Speeches

LD122150 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1516 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow, 12 April (TASS)—A.A. Gromyko today presented Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and president of the CSSR, with the Order of Lenin.

The presentation of this award was attended by Comrades P.N. Demichev, P.G. Razumovskiy, V.A. Medvedev, CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, participants in the Soviet-Czechoslovak talks which took palce yesterday, representatives of the CSSR Embassy in the USSR, and other officials.

In his address at the presentation of the award A.A. Gromyko said:

Esteemed Comrade Husak! Esteemed Comrades! It gives me immense pleasure to present you, Comrade Husak, a well-tried friend of the CPSU and the Soviet people, with the Order of Lenin.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree says that you have had this award conferred on you for your great services in the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and for your great personal contribution to the strengthening of peace and socialism.

For 55 years you have been a member of the CPCZ. You have devoted the whole of your life to the struggle for the liberation of the Czechoslovak people and for their future. Before the war, when you were quite a young man, friends of our country elected you as general secretary of the "Society for Economic and Cultural Rapproachment with the Soviet Union" in Slovakia. The first bridges of mutual understanding between our socialist country and the working people of Czechoslovakia, that was still bourgeois, were only being built then, but already in those years you did quite a lot for this!

In the year of the shameful Munich, when the national bourgeoisie betrayed Czechoslovakia and gave it over to fascism for it to be torn to pieces, you were the communist who announced at the top of his voice: "We have no other way today than with the Red Army."

From 1938 to the victory of 1945, on the instructions of the party, you were in an illegal position. Four times during the war the Nazis tracked down and shot almost the entire membership of the provisional underground CPCZ Central Committee, and five times the fascists and their stooges tracked down and shot almost the entire membership of the provisional underground Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia. Your comrades, the heroes of the Czechoslovak underground, who died in those harsh years have won eternal glory. You are once of those very few leaders who was arrested more than once but passed through the tests and fire of war and by a miracle remained alive.

You were one of the organizers of the heroic Slovak national uprising, which marked the beginning of the mass struggle of the Czechs and Slovaks for liberation from fascism. Much effort and energy was given by you to the rebirth of the Czechoslovak state and to building the bases of socialism in the country.

Your talent as a political and state figure also showed through in the post of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. Your fruitful activity in this position is well known in your country and abroad. The signing in May 1970 of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which you also signed, was an important stage in relations between our states. Relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia developed under this treaty and became even closer and more varied.

You have visited the Soviet Union many times and know our country well. Your friendly visit in May 1985, when Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and you signed a program of long-term economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for the period up to the year 2000 is especially memorable to us.

The implementation of this program will have a beneficial influence in enhancing the effectiveness of our interaction in economy, science, and technology. Dear Comrade Husak, in the Soviet Union you are known not only as a major politician and a statesman but also as a scientist who has been awarded the Karl Marx Gold Medal of the USSR Academy of Sciences for outstanding services in science. Your vivid and truthful book entitled "Evidence on the Slovak National Uprising" is dear to Soviet readers. They are familiar with the collections of your selected articles and speeches. The communist and working class movements know well your name as that of an active fighter for peace and communism. Your prominent services in strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are highly valued: The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded to you the Order of the October Revolution and four times the Order of Lenin—the highest USSR award. You have been given the title of and the medal of the "Gold Star" of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The 17th CPCZ Congress and its latest plenums mapped out serious and important tasks for speeding up the socioeconomic development of the country and the implementation of restructuring and democratization of public life in the CSSR. We sincerely wish you, Comrade President, the Czechoslovak communists, and the whole of the Czechoslovak people great success in carrying out these tasks.

Let me congratulate you again on receiving this high award and wish you good health.

In his reply speech G. Husak said:

Esteemed Comrade Gromyko! Esteemed Comrades! I thank the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also you personally, dear Andrey Andreyevich, sincerely and with my whole heart for the lofty award which I have been awarded—the Order of Lenin.

I am profoundly touched by the award and highly appreciate that I have been presented with an order which bears the name of the creator of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the great revolutionary, humanist, strategist of the socialist revolution and thinker, whose ideas have exerted such a profound influence on the progress of the history of mankind, on the destinies of the peoples of the world, on hundreds of millions of people, and on my whole life.

The ideas of Vladimir Ilich Lenin inspired the Czechoslovak Communists to struggle for the rights of the working people, a struggle they waged alike in conditions of capitalism and in the years of World War II, filled with suffering, of selfless struggle shoulder-to-shoulder with the Soviet Army against fascism for the liberation of our peoples, and in the building of the new socialist society embodying the age-old aspirations of our people.

In this lofty Soviet award I discern appreciation for the policy of the CPCZ, a display of fraternal feelings toward the Czechoslovak people, an expression of acknowledgement of the results of their labor in the course of the building of socialist society, and an appreciation of their contribution to our common struggle for averting the military threat and strengthening peace throughout the world. The CPCZ has traveled a long and complex road. The successes attained are the result of its creative searches, which were not however, without difficulties. The CPSU has always been an example for Czechoslovak Communists. The resolve with which Soviet Communists started implementing restructuring and democratization of public life inspires and enthuses us. The CPCZ party and our people intend to go the same way.

Dear Andrey Andreyevich, esteemed friends, permit me again to thank you from my heart for the high award, for your warm words addressed to me.

All my life has been connected with the Communist Party struggle for the rights of working people and for the construction of a just socialist society in our country. I want to assure you that in the future, too, I will continue to devote my energies to the further all-round development of friendship, cooperation, and strengthening of the strong alliance between our peoples and our fraternal countries.

In conclusion, let me wish the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, you personally, and the entire Soviet people great successes in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and in the revolutionary restructuring of the economy and all walks of public life.

The speeches of A.A. Gromyko and G. Husak were received with applause.

Chnoupek-Shevardnadze Hold Talks

LD121711 Prague CTK in English
1615 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 12 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the drive to sign new agreements—on the reduction of strategic offensive missiles, on averting an arms race in space, on the elimination of chemical arms and on a halt to nuclear tests.

Eduard Shevardnadze stated that the Soviet Union fully supports the new Czechoslovak comprehensive initiative to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the borderline between the

Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries and considers very important its actual implementation in the framework of measures strengthening European and general security.

Bohuslav Chnoupek highly appreciated the joint Soviet-Afghan statement from April 7, 1988 and stressed the political realism shown by all participants in the Afghan settlement. Both sides voiced firm support for the policy of Afghan national reconciliation which represents a reliable basis for the solution of Afghan domestic problems.

The meeting took place in a fraternal atmosphere full of mutual understanding.

Husak-Gorbachev Confer

LD122024 Prague CTK in English
1828 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 12 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak today held talks with Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, received the Lenin Order and left Moscow for Tashkent.

The Lenin Order was presented to Gustav by Soviet President Andrey Gromyko who said that the highest Soviet distinction was awarded in appreciation of the policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, as an expression of fraternal feelings towards the Czechoslovak people and recognition of the results of their work in the construction of socialist society, as well as in appreciation of their share in the struggle to avert the threat of war and in defence of world peace.

The Lenin Order was bestowed on Gustav Husak on his 75th birthday last January by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in appreciation of his service to the development of friendship and cooperation between the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and his great personal contribution to the consolidation of peace and socialism.

In the afternoon, Gustav Husak, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other members of the entourage left Moscow for Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, to learn about the activity of the republic's Communist Party organization and state bodies in the restructuring and democratization of all spheres of life.

Gustav Husak was seen off at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and other officials.

During their meeting in the Kremlin, Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak exchanged information about the restructuring and democratization in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Mikhail Gorbachev said that the forthcoming 19th All-Union Conference of the Soviet Communist Party is to discuss a clear-cut division of functions between party and state bodies. The party must be able to make use of its entire creative potential as the political vanguard of society and the soviets as representative bodies with full rights. The activity of all party, state and social organizations must be based on strict observance of laws, and initiative and responsibility must complement each other organically. The reorganization of the political system should culminate with the creation of legal guarantees of the socialist state.

Gustav Husak said that similar problems were discussed, with a view to the specific features of Czechoslovakia, by the recent session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The two officials agreed on the need to promote cooperation and exchange of experience from the activity of representative bodies which have great possibilities to help develop mutually advantageous economic cooperation and establish direct contacts between enterprises, contacts in the sphere of culture and contacts between people.

Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev evaluated identically the international situation and ways to further strengthen peace and security.

TASS Report

LD121747 Moscow TASS in English
1731 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev met today with member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak, staying on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union.

Greeting cordially the guest, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said that the Soviet Communists, the Soviet people highly appreciate Comrade Husak's huge contribution to the cause of socialism, to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

The exchange of information on the work for perestroyka, democratisation of socialist society conducted in the Soviet Union and in Czechoslovakia was central to the conversation.

"Setting the task of sharply speeding up the country's social and economic development, we at first were placing an emphasis mainly on material incentive," Mikhail Gorbachev said. "This has been and remains correct. But it was soon discovered that no less effective a stimulus is the striving of the working people to make

decisions, to take an active part in management. Creating the conditions for people's initiative and self-government is precisely the essence of democratisation. To fear this means not to believe in people. And not to believe in people means not to believe in socialism."

"The party boldly takes the road to the widest and most effective democratisation. This subject will be discussed at the coming 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU. A major and not easy question—clearcut division of functions between party and state bodies—should be discussed there in a fundamental way." "It should be decided in such a way that the party could bring into play its creative potential as the political vanguard of society and the soviets could present themselves as full-fledged representative bodies, in accordance with Lenin's notion of their role. It is also necessary to ensure that the activity of all party, state and public organizations, officials and citizens be based on a strict observance of legality, that the organic combination of initiative and responsibility be ensured. The creation of the juridical basis for socialist state should crown the reorganization of the political system."

Gustav Husak noted that similar problems, with taking into account the specific features of Czechoslovakia, had been actively discussed at the recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. It is necessary to develop new forms of party work, to improve substantially the mechanism of state management, enhance its effectiveness, reduce the central and local apparatus, decrease the number of ministries, revise their tasks and methods of work. All the links of the political system should act with a greater independence and a greater sense of responsibility as is required by the restructuring.

The consensus about the need to deepen cooperation and exchange the experience of the activity of the bodies of people's representation was expressed. These bodies have considerable opportunities to promote the development of mutually-advantageous economic exchange, the establishment of direct ties between enterprises, of contacts in the sphere of culture and people-to-people contacts.

The participants in the conversation were united in assessing the international situation, the ways of consolidating peace and security.

The Soviet side highly appraised Czechoslovakia's constructive role in ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, in the development of the European process.

Over a number of years Czechoslovakia has been advancing the idea of creating a comprehensive system of international ecological security. This valuable initiative deserves to be supported.

Gustav Husak emphasized that the Soviet Union's vigorous efforts aimed at ending the nuclear arms race and consolidating universal peace and security enjoy the broadest of support in Czechoslovakia. The idea of a common European home—peaceful goodneighbourliness and broad cooperation of all European peoples—is particularly close to the Czechoslovak people.

Mikhail Gorbachev asked that wishes of success be conveyed to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Milos Jakes, to communists and the entire fraternal Czechoslovak people.

The meeting passed in the atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding. Present at the meeting were Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek, chief of the Office of the President of Czechoslovakia, F. Salda. Present from the Soviet side were Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Medvedev, aide of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Georgy Shakhnazarov.

MARXIST REVIEW Holds International Meeting

Dobrynin Addresses Session

LD122000 Prague CTK in English
1557 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 12 (CTK)—Soviet Communist Party Secretary Anatoliy Dobrynin pointed to a number of tasks to be solved by the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal, at its consultative meeting here today.

"The journal must come through the restructuring in the content, forms of work and methods of functioning of the editorial staff", Anatoliy Dobrynin stressed.

In this connection, he pointed out that the journal must use the latest knowledge of Marxist science, give scope to alternative evaluation of questions. It must help develop cooperation with other progressive and democratic forces in the world, and must deal more actively with the problems of the construction of real socialism, including historical questions.

The clarification of historical truth is the basis for the movement forward, it is one of guarantees that negative phenomena of the past will not be repeated, he stressed.

The communist movement experiences at present a significant stage of its development, Anatoliy Dobrynin stressed, adding that current main problems can be divided into three groups.

The first group involves new phenomena in the development of capitalism and theoretical and practical questions which must be therefore faced by the communist movement.

The second group of causes slowing down the development of the international communist movement is connected with the fact that socialism has not yet succeeded in realizing all of its potential reserves of development, not offering Western countries a convincing example of deep democratization of society and radical solving of economic problems.

The third group of causes which had a negative influence on the development of the communist movement often involved relations among communist parties themselves. In this sphere, the situation is fully normalized and the positive development is irreversible, Anatoliy Dobrynin emphasized.

Attends QUESTIONS OF PEACE Session

LD131753 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the content of an address delivered by Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU, at the international conference of representatives of communist and workers' parties on the work and tasks of the journal QUESTIONS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM in Prague.

In the introduction, Comrade Anatoliy Dobrynin recalled that the present discussion on the work of the journal is taking place during radical changes in the world in all sections. This means that in many cases fundamentally new conditions are created for building socialism, for the class and national-liberation struggle of nations. The journal is working in these new conditions, and according to the CPSU view, its international team has done already a lot to master the changes which are taking place and it has achieved a new level of understanding of present problems. At the same time it is obvious, however, that much more has to be done. The critical comments and wishes expressed here addressed to the journal, Comrade Anatoliy Dobrynin said, are in our opinion basically justified. We must however take into account the fact that the difficulties of the journal and its problems are only a reflection of our very movement and they require all-round analysis. In this connection he said that in a number of countries the support of communist parties in elections has been reduced, their social base has narrowed, in individual parties a split is taking place, internationalist relations between parties are weakening, and there is a danger of a reduction of their influence on international processes.

Comrade Anatoliy Dobrynin then analyzed in detail three groups of objective causes slowing down the development of the communist movement. The first is connected [words indistinct] of social development, above all with new phenomena in the development of capitalism which has shown much greater durability then previously thought.

The second group of causes is undoubtedly connected with the fact that socialism in the present stage of its development has not yet fully utilized its advantages and has not yet given a convincing example to masses in Western countries of a deep democratization of society and radical priority given to solving of economic problems.

The third group of causes which have had a negative influence on the situation in the communist movement belongs to the sphere of mutual relations between fraternal parties, Comrade Anatoliy Dobrynin said. At the same time he voiced a conviction that the communist movement would be able to get out of the period which has lasted for a long time already and is noted for explosions of polemics in forms that have resulted in a worsening of relations between parties, or even splits between them.

In our opinion, he went on to say, the communist movement today is living through a responsible period in its development. It is a period of a bold search, thinking, doubts and hopes. For all of us a key question is: to learn more thoroughly about the present world and its problems, to assess the path which we have already travelled, including historical experiences and together with this to set the course leading to the future.

In the next part of the speech he noted that the communist movement has obviously been late in assessing the essence of the new relaties ending the 20th century. Here we have to make up for what we have not done and we must deal, above all, with new theoretical questions, Comrade Anatoliy Dobrynin said. He singled out as one of the topical issues the relationship between all mankind and class interests and problems. The first aspect of this problem lies in the fact that whereas Marxists previously believed that eliminating class oppression would advance the solution of problems characterizing all mankind today it is not possible to rely on success in the class struggle if we do not arm ourselves with slogans and tasks dealing with all mankind. This is a new but fundamentally important factor.

The second aspect lies in the fact of how to link concretely the struggle to solve all mankind's problems and class problems. This is a task which can only be solved taking into account the specific national features of each individual country. There is also another question which we have to think about from a new present day point of view—the question of ways to develop the struggle for social progress in the present conditions. Many communist parties, Anatoliy Dobrynin went on to say have arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary to ensure a calm path for social changes in conditions of ever broadening democracy. In the present international conditions this conclusion is especially topical. Other situations can also arise—interference from imperialism, violence by right-wing forces, can evoke retaliatory and quite justified actions, even armed actions by revolutionary forces. How can such a conflict be limited within

a national framework, who can prevent it from turning into a new hotbed of international tension? These problems demand a thorough exchange of views, while taking into account all relevant experiences. At present one thing is clear to us—social progress, whichever way it goes, is only possible today in conditions of international peace, only with respect for the rights of each nation to decide freely on its own fate without interference from outside, stressed Comrade Anatoliy Dobrynin at the conference on the work of the journal of QUESTIONS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

Then he said that currently in discussions various views, sometimes not identical, are being voiced. We think that this is quite natural, he noted, if we take into account the specific character of individual countries and regions, and also the peculiarities of the situation in one or another fraternal country. We are drawing a conclusion that it is necessary to listen to each other very carefully, and for us all to study stances and views, above all, general theoretical views and conclusions. No one of us revolutionaries has the right to lag behind life, the problems which it poses for us. The CPSU has realized through its own experience that any kind of lagging behind life, avoiding complex problems, creates difficulties and can sometimes even evoke a dramatic situation. We are drawing very serious conclusions from this, both politically and also in the creative development of theory, and we would like to cooperate on these also with fraternal countries, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said. He called the journal QUESTIONS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM a place where party representatives can conduct well-founded theoretical discussions.

In order to do this it is necessary to approach the evaluation of general and specific problems of movements freely, without fearing a conflict of views, to work out a certain culture in discussion which eliminates both mutual interference in others affairs as well as insults and mutual accusations.

Comrade Anatoliy Dobrynin described the evaluation of historic experiences as one of the complicated problems which today faces virtually the whole of the communist movement. The renewal of historic truth, he stated, is a defense of Leninism, a confirmation of its truth. The renewal of historic truth is also a foundation for advancing one of the important guarantees that the negative moments of the past will not be repeated. We think, Comrade Anatoliy Dobrynin continued, that the magazine cannot ignore the problems of the history of our movement. However, it must not simply repeat what is being done in our country or another country. Its own viewpoint, its own approach must be found. But one thing is clear. It is absolutely vital to confront the new, anticommunist campaign by bourgeois ideology which is fundamentally aimed against all of us. How this will be done will clearly be decided by the international collegium of the magazine which will naturally take into account the interests and attitudes of every fraternal party which is represented within it.

The magazine WORLD MARXIST REVIEW must decidedly remain ours, a communist one. The magazine belongs to the fraternal parties and they own it. But precisely because of this, as the CPSU thinks, the magazine must make a contribution to the organization of a wider cooperation of forces representing all workers and democratic movements. As far as the CPSU and its representatives in the magazine and all Soviet workers of the editorial office are concerned, they must be firmly guided by the line set by the 27th party congress and cooperate with other communist parties on the basis of the fact that unity has nothing in common with being identical, with hierarchy, with the interference of parties in the affairs of other parties, with the efforts of any party to assume it has a monopoly on the truth, and that disagreements must not be an obstacle for such cooperation.

Bilak Receives Foreign Guests

LD132241 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] In Prague today, Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, met a delegation of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP], headed by Hiroshi Tachiki, Presidium member and head of the Central Committee international commission, which is taking part in the international conference on the work of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. In a comradely talk, they briefed one another on the two parties' activities and assessed further cooperation between the two communist parties, as well as certain problems of the international situation. They emphasized the importance of cooperation in the fight for peace and for the elimination and eradication of nuclear weapons. They spoke in favor of wider mutual information about the work of the two communist parties.

Comrade Vasil Bilak also met Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary today. They discussed the further development of cooperation in working out the conclusions emerging from the meeting between the respective general secretaries of the two parties' Central Committees, Milos Jakes and Erich Honecker.

The international conference on the work of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW continued in Prague today with further discussion, in which there was talk of the successes and shortcomings of the magazine, as well as its outlook. Those taking part in the discussion stressed that no burning question of theory or practice should escape their attention.

Jakes Speaks at Marxism Institute

LD140837 Prague CTK in English 1915 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 13 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes spoke about the topical tasks of social sciences and the teaching and

scientific activities of the political college and the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the party Central Committee when he addressed a meeting today.

The changes taking place in the economic and political life will increasingly influence the thinking and conduct of people, their interests and status in society. This puts higher demands on ideological work in the party and the whole of society, Milos Jakes told the meeting at the party college.

The main thing is to work out in detail the theoretical issues of socialsm and in this the demands on social sciences are increasing. Their studies must be focused especially on the acceleration of socio-economic development, democratization of the lfe of society and the analysis of social processes in the present stage. Prognostication in social sciences must increase substantially in order to successfully lay down the long-term strategy of the development of Czechoslovak society. "This requires from scientists in these branches to find the courage to address even those problems that have not yet become part of political solutions, and not to be mere commentators of social processes or party resolutions. We expect the representatives of the theoretical front to be bold and ideologically mature co-creators of the party's policy", the general secretary said.

Social sciences must form in people the awareness of the need for a new type of behaviour rejecting carefree stands, must combat skepticism and cynicism in attitudes to new ideas, the general secretary stated and called for a comprehensive analysis of the interaction of various spheres and manifestations of social life.

"If we want to avoid simplifications, which were quite many in the past and which always did harm, we must solve the complex laws of restructuring comprehensively. This requires extensive knowledge of social processes, the ability to scientifically forecast all the main and secondary impacts of our policy", Milos Jakes said.

He noted that social sciences have so far failed to sufficiently fulfill their mission in this respect. They do not submit substantiated proposals and recommendations for the solution of problems. Sometimes it seems as if many workers in this sphere have been taken by surprise by the policy of restructuring. "Some issues of our further development thus have to be solved actually empirically which naturally involves possible risks".

The general secretary said "what is urgently needed now is to make, in a relatively short time, a comprehensive and sufficiently deep and critical analysis of the state and tendencies of the development of our society. It should define also the causes of the existence of various negative phenomena, especially those which, if not solved, threaten to grow into crisis situations and which are a factor hampering development in individual spheres of social life. The aim is not just to criticize these phenomena, however, harshly, but to find and define the ways to remove them", he said.

This essentially means working out the theoretical concept of the coming stage of development of our society in the conditions of the present-day world, Milos Jakes added.

Noting that although social sciences have achieved a certain level of development, "the criticism of their being isolated from life and from practical demands is substantiated and correct...stagnation is especially grave in the development of the theory of Marxism-Leninism." It is necessary to restore the creative and dialectical spirit of Marxism-Leninism, its concept of the world being in constant motion and the transformations to which also thinking must be adopted and which must be reflected in the development of scientific theory.

The real development of Marxist-Leninist theory rests in the concrete analysis of a situation. This is the way towards overcoming various old ideas and views, errors and mistakes, this is the prerequisite for restoring creative Marxist-Leninist thinking, the general secretary said.

A sober and expert assessment of the former development, of successes and mistakes, is also necessary in the social sciences and an uninhibited, critical, honest and frank attitude must be taken to all these issues.

In the future it is impossible to continue reconciling ourselves with the situation in which immaterial problems are being solved while the principal most topical issues continue to be delayed or are addressed insufficiently or abstractly. "No society can afford the luxury of providing money for activities which do not yield effect in the long run. If the results are not adequate to the invested means and capacities, efficient steps must be taken to rectify things", Milos Jakes stated.

A special issue is the development of historical studies, Milos Jakes said and emphasized that especially now "it is necessary to unite in a goal-oriented way the patriotic and internationalist guidance particularly of youth. Without a truthful analysis of our old and modern history, without acquainting the public with its conclusions such a goal would be hardly attainable. This naturally concerns also the history of the Communist Party and its teaching at schools."

Milos Jakes pointed out that in solving the demanding problems of the present, there exist great possibilities of international cooperation, especially with scientific-research centres and institutions in socialist countries and the Soviet Union in particular. Also in this sphere it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of cooperation, to

reach concrete results useful for social practice, Milos Jakes said and added that contacts in this sphere, which are still too official and thus formal, should become really working contacts.

Jakes To Visit Bulgaria in 'Nearest Future'

LD131301 Prague CTK in English
1157 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 13 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes will pay a friendly working visit to Bulgaria in the nearest future.

Milos Jakes was invited by Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian Communist Party general secretary and State Council chairman.

CEMA Secretary Sychev Pays Working Visit

Holds Talks With Jakes

LD131308 Prague CTK in English
1210 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 13 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes held talks here today with Secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Vyacheslav Sychev, currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

Milos Jakes informed the CMEA representative of the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 43d special CMEA session, the restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration and other CMEA topics. Milos Jakes stressed the significance of the CMEA activity for the goals of Czechoslovakia's economic policy and underlined the significance of this international organization of the socialist states for shaping the collective approach of its members to new objective needs of development of the socialist community.

Holds Talks With Rohlicek

LD131851 Prague CTK in English
1536 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 13 (CTK)—Czechoslovak First Deputy Prime Minister and permanent CMEA representative Rudolf Rohlicek received here today Secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Vyacheslav Sychev, currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

Rudolf Rohlicek and Vyacheslav Sychev discussed in detail concrete questions of the Czechoslovak participation in the CMEA activities. They paid special attention to the preparations of the 127th session of the CMEA Executive Committee and the 44th CMEA session which will take place on the level of CMEA member countries' premiers here in summer.

The same day Vyacheslav Sychev held talks with representatives of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and met with the directorate of the Prague School of Economics.

Talks With Vatican Begin 12 Apr

LD122303 Prague CTK in English
2002 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Rome April 12 (CTK correspondent)—Talks between delegations of the Czechoslovak Government and the Vatican started here today to focus on the most urgent problems of the Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia and the possibilities of their solution.

The Czechoslovak delegation is led by director of the Government Secretariat for Ecclesiastical Affairs, Deputy Minister Vladimir Janku and the Vatican delegation by Special Apostolic Nuncio Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno.

The current talks, to last till Thursday, follow the meeting of the two delegations in Prague on January 19-20.

Observers Attend Finnish Military Exercises

AU131851 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
12 Apr 88 p 2

[CTK Report]

[Text] Prague—The Republic of Finland has announced that an exercise of Finnish Armed Forces codenamed TUISKU is being held on Finnish territory between 7 and 16 April 1988.

In accordance with the document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, the exercise is being attended by Czechoslovak observers from 12 to 15 April.

Hungarian Relations After Jakes Visit Assessed

AU131432 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
9 Apr 88 p 2

[Gejza Vilcek commentary in the "We Comment" column: "Not Merely Geographical Proximity; From Our Permanent Budapest Editor"—boldface passages in widespace type]

[Excerpts] The closer two next-door neighbors live to each other, the more sensitive each of them is toward events within the other's family. Today Hungarian society has reached an extremely demanding stage of its economic-social reform, and every person in Hungary is virtually personally concerned about the international setting in which his country will realize its ideas, plans, and efforts. The Hungarian citizen is not indifferent to whether his country's relations with neighboring Czechoslovakia will aid these promising efforts, or not. That is

why the impact of the friendly working visit to neighboring Hungary by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, was not only satisfying, but also encouraging.

In his brief talk to journalists in Budapest, Comrade Milos Jakes literally sensed the expectations linked with his visit, and spoke precisely about things which interest our Hungarian friends most; he refrained from using conventional diplomatic formulations such as "close views" or "almost identical views," but spoke simply and frankly, for example,about the foreign policies of our countries being **the same**, and about negotiations on this topic having been **easy**. Whenever an Hungarian journalist is near a Czechoslovak representative, he feels the need to ask: "How far has restructuring progressed in Czechoslovakia?" On the threshold of the CPCZ Central Committee session, Comrade Jakes was able to answer this question very specifically; and his replies to questions concerning (for instance) the inevitable restructuring of wholesale prices from the beginning of next year, and our effort to make the production potential of the production sphere both realistic and measurable, fully corresponded to the goals which Hungary itself is striving to achieve. On Friday [8 April] the press in Hungary unambiguously underscored Czechoslovakia's effort to help develop our mutual cooperation via the free convertibility of the koruna and the forint in inter enterprise relations. To a certain extent, this idea has even surpassed Hungarian expectations. The press also gave great publicity to Comrade Jakes' idea about jointly studying the possibility of ridding the CEMA mechanism of all hampering elements, and of making direct interenterprise cooperation possible. It is probably unnecessary to stress the encouraging effect of these ideas on Hungary. These are not mere ideas and words—these are realities, anchored in the joint communique. [passage omitted]

M. Jakes' brief, but extremely comprehensive visit to Budapest has probably also contributed (this is particularly significant in mutual relations) to the far better use of historical and geographical realities in cooperation than has been the case to date. Our economies complement each other, and this aspect must be effectively strengthened by both sides. The opportunities offered by specialized investment projects and joint ventures should be used, so that parallel types of production do not multiply, and so that construction of the bases of microelectronics and biotechnology, of agricultural sciences, but also of the consumer and power industries would complement each other; this is not only a matter of economic thrift, but also a significant element of mutual trust. Taking this path means increasing the reliability of products, and simultaneously enhancing the partner's trust. This aspect is of the utmost importance, both at present and from a long-term viewpoint.

Our people often ask with concern whether the relatively high indebtedness of the Hungarian People's Republic will not play a hindering role in deepening our (undoubtedly advantageous and promising) relations with neighboring Hungary. In this context, it must be said that the index of per-capita indebtedness (true, it is rather high in the Hungarian People's Republic) is not an objective indicator. [passage omitted] On the other hand, the ratio between the size of annual exports and that of indebtedness is one such indicator. This means that the country's indebtedness actually stimulates the Hungarian People's Republic to raise the level of its foreign economic relations. It is preeminently interested in this, precisely in order to set up suitable production for repaying its debts. It needs this in order to develop a modern economy on a high technical level, while fully utilizing scientific achievements. And we, too, are preeminently interested in this.

Indra Addresses Interior Ministry Conference

LD140608 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] The implementation of the tasks established by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the conclusions of the 7th and 9th Central Committee session as they apply to security policy is being discussed by a 2-day conference of communists at the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The conference opened today in Prague. Alois Indra, party Central Committee Presidium member, is taking part in the conference and has addressed it.

The report on the activity of party bodies and organizations noted that the basic tasks of security policy are, in principle, being fulfilled. In their assessment of their work, communists at the Federal Ministry of the Interior stressed the need to focus efforts on tackling the new tasks, and seeking and finding corresponding and effective ways to ensure the protection of society and internationalist interests. Successful implementation of the tasks in the different areas of security work called for fundamental changes, particularly in management and in organizational questions.

Interior Minister Gives Crime Statistics

LD132228 Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 13 (CTK)—In spite of positive changes in the international political situation there still exist attempts at hindering Czechoslovakia's economic and political development with various forms of subversion, Czechoslovak Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar told a news conference here today.

Foreign propaganda strives to activate for this purpose individuals and groups with an anti-socialist orientation and to abuse them to impede the restructuring of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia. Growing interlinks between these forces and external enemies have been registered in the past few years, with foreign ideo-subversive centres providing these forces both with theoretical and practical assistance—money and technology, including computers, Vratislav Vajnar said. He also pointed out the attempts of the enemies of socialism at abusing religious feelings of Czechoslovak citizens to incite unrest and tension.

Speaking of the protection of the economy the minister was critical about insufficient records and control in economic organizations. Scarcely observed is the duty of notification—only 7 per cent of the 9,500 cases of embezzlement of property in socialist ownership in 1987 were discovered on the basis of a notification by managers and only 31 cases were detected by control bodies.

As regards the structure and extent of general crime rate, it remains on the level of the previous years. The percentage of the solved cases in the sphere of the most serious crimes is very high, with about 97 per cent of murders having been clarified last year. Criminal offences concerning property, especially burglaries, remain a serious problem just as the share of recidivists in the criminal activity reaching almost 50 per cent, the influence of alcohol in cases of some criminal offences, and combating of drug addiction. Last year, there were about 6,600 drug addicts registered in Czechoslovakia and 45 people died in connection with drug abuse.

Jakes Attends University Celebration
LD121653 Prague CTK in English
1125 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Prague April 12 (CTK)—An extended session of the scientific council of Charles University opened here today to mark the 640th anniversary of foundation of this oldest university in central Europe.

The session is attended by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jan Fojtik and other representatives. [passage omitted]

1988-89 Trade Program Signed With U.S.

LD140856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Washington, 13 Apr (ADN)—The GDR/United States and United States/GDR trade and economic councils ended their ninth joint session in Washington on Wednesday with the signing of a working program for 1988-89. The bodies, which have existed since 1976, spoke out in favor of expanding trade and economic relations between the GDR and United States on the basis of mutual benefit, and stressed the usefulness of improving relations for the mutual exchange of goods and services.

The signed working program provides for measures for increasing trade and for an intensification of scientific-technical relations and banking and financial relations. As was the case during the 1988 Leipzig spring fair, the increasing interest of broad U.S. economic, trade, and banking circles in the expansion of economic cooperation with the GDR was declared, with over 30 leading public figures from major U.S. concerns and banks participating.

The head of the GDR delegation, Christian Meyer, GDR deputy foreign trade minister, had talks with U.S. congressmen, including various chairmen of House of Representatives committees. He was received for talks by Michael B. Smith, a representative of the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative; W. Allen Moore, a secretary of state in the U.S. Commerce Department [name and title as received]; and Rozanne L. Ridgway, assistant secretary for European and Canadian affairs.

Christian Meyer emphasized the GDR's readiness to develop trade and economic relations with the United States on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The talks, which were attended by GDR Ambassador to the United States Dr Gerhard Herder, took place in an open and businesslike atmosphere.

NATO's Preconditions to Disarmament Scored

LD131442 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0737 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr (ADN)—The relative strengths of conventional forces in Europe and the readiness of NATO to disarm in this area is examined by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Wednesday in an article with the headline: "For a Low Level of Armament in All Areas." The paper writes that one takes notice "when a number of forces in NATO describe the 'overcoming of imbalances in the conventional area' as a precondition for practically all further disarmament steps in Europe."

"The states of the Warsaw Pact do not think much of the construction of such preconditions and artificial dependencies." The article says the Pact countries favor disarmament in all weapons categories and reiterates the socialist countries' proposals already on the table:

—the Budapest appeal, which proposes a step-by-step reduction of forces in Europe by more than 1 million men, to which a constructive response by NATO is still missing,

—the officially expressed readiness to remove existing imbalances on the principle that he who has more must disarm more, naturally on a mutual basis;

—the recent proposal to exchange, in the near future, information on Warsaw Pact and NATO forces and conventional arms in Europe, which until now has been received on the Western side in a surprisingly reticent way."

It is seen as welcome "that the areas of agreement between the 23 member states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO are increasing in the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna on a mandate for negotiations on conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals."

"But another tendency, which has also been noticed in the past, cannot be overlooked: The more visible the striving toward the long expected commencement of negotiations on conventional disarmament becomes, the more plainly do its opponents appear on the scene." And further: "Can certain Western circles be circulating conceptions in which reductions in the ratio of, would you believe, 1:40 to the detriment of the Warsaw Pact are being aimed for as a result of the negotiations? To 'justify' these demands, the distorted picture of a supposedly overwhelming conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pact compared with NATO is painted."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes that "the objective estimation of the balance of forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO is indisputably an extremely important issue, and forms the starting point for the desired negotiations on conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals."

According to the estimation of USSR Defense Minister Yazov, both military alliances have about the same manpower at their disposal and the same number of artillery pieces. The Warsaw Pact has superiority in tanks, and NATO has a numerical superiority in battle-ready troop units and fighter bombers.

"The fact must also be taken into account that the Warsaw Pact may have superiority in central Europe but NATO has it on the flanks," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes. Despite the differences in the forces of the alliances, "one comes, after an unprejudiced examination, to conclusions similar to those of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, namely that neither side has the capacity for a successful attack. It is, therefore, indeed high time that level-headedness, a sense of proportion, and an awareness of responsibility gain the upper hand with the leading [word indistinct] in NATO."

"Serious Western analysts and military experts have pointed on countless occasions to inconsistencies in the way NATO calculates figures. Usually, for example, the forces of France and Spain, around one million troops, are not taken into account. Or the national units, which are not subordinated to NATO, and the armaments potential stored in depots, are 'forgotten'." Nor is the clear superiority of the NATO naval forces usually mentioned.

"The distortions in the NATO position will quickly become clear when the exchange of data proposed by the Warsaw Pact is realized and the negotiations on conventional disarmament reach a serious phase. But the danger must not be overlooked that the clearly imbalanced representation of the relative strengths, as put forward by several leading NATO representatives, can prejudice the atmosphere at the negotiations," the paper writes. "It would be desirable for this to be realized as quickly as possible by all concerned in the interest of constructive negotiations."

Romanian Cooperation Commission Opens Sessions

Stoph Receives Oprea

LD132342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr (ADN)—On Wednesday the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, received Gheorghe Oprea, the first deputy premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Willi Stoph informed his guest about the realization of the policy of the 11th SED Congress, which is aimed at the further strengthening of the GDR and the preservation of world peace. The initiative for convening an international meeting for nuclear weapons-free zones in Berlin this year, which emanated from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, is a further step in efforts to preserve peace.

During the talk it was noted in agreement that relations between the GDR and Romania, based on the fundamental agreements of October 1987 between the two countries' highest representatives, have continued to develop in all spheres of social life.

An important role was played here by economic and scientific-technical cooperation, whose results contribute to the strengthening of the GDR and Romanian economies.

The two sides stressed that the further development of specialization and cooperation in production, including research cooperation, must to a greater extent be aimed at spheres which particularly influence an increase in the efficiency of the economy. For this it is necessary to resolutely implement the long-term program, signed at the highest level, for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and Romania until the year 2000 by means of further concrete agreements, and to comprehensively utilize all possibilities for an effective cooperation which is oriented to a high scientific-technical standard.

It was stated that the fulfillment of these tasks also serves the successful realization of the complex program of scientific-technical progress of CEMA member-states. The work of the 13th session of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which is at present taking place in Berlin and is led on the Romanian side by Gheorghe Oprea, is an important contribution.

The talk was attended by Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the GDR delegation of the GDR-Socialist Republic of Romania economic committee.

Delegations Meet 12 Apr

AU141128 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—The 13th session of the Joint Government Commission for Economic Cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania began in Berlin 12 April. The GDR delegation is led by Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The Romanian delegation is led by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania.

The objective of the session is to assess the implementation of the October 1987 agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general; to intensify economic and scientific-technical relations; and to establish further tasks in these areas.

The session is also being attended by Herbert Plaschke, GDR ambassador to Romania, and Gheorghe Caranfil, Romanian ambassador to the GDR.

Gal on Hungarians Seeking Resettlement

AU121249 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 Apr 88 p 6

[Interview with Deputy Interior Minister Zoltan Gal by Tibor Franka: "It Is in Our National Interest To Help the Settlers"—on 7 April; place not given]

[Text] An interministerial committee was established a few weeks ago to deal with the affairs of foreign citizens—mostly Hungarians from Romania—who are in Hungary and wish to settle here. Deputy Interior Minister Zoltan Gal, chairman of the committee, spoke about the mainly coordinating activity carried out by the committee so far.

[Franka] Lacking precise statistics, we can estimate the number of people who arrive from Romania with the intention of settling here to be around 10,000-20,000 or perhaps even 30,000, including the few hundreds of Romanians and Saxons. What is your opinion?

[Gal] These estimates are exaggerated. A total of 1,798 people turned to the Hungarian authorities for residence permits in 1988, more precisely up to 31 March 1988. However, the actual number of people living in Hungary is higher than this, and I mean here the people who have not yet come to a final decision: to leave or to stay. The main task of our committee is to take care of those who intend to remain here and have already asked for temporary residence permits. We are striving to provide these people with jobs, that is, with a permanent income, and with settled conditions as soon as possible.

[Franka] As the majority of people who come here are skilled workers, their employment has not been a particular problem, at least so far. After work, however, one has to rest.

[Gal] It is our basic principle to provide everyone with accommodations, in accordance with our possibilities, partly in enterprise workers' hostels which can also accommodate families. At the same time, we intend to find empty apartments or apartments that need renovation. I know that the latter are not exactly luxury apartments, but that is as much as we can do. Therefore, I stress that no one should harbor any illusions. We feel responsible for the people who come to us and we want to help them but we do not encourage resettlement. If the number of people who come to us with the intention of resettling continues to increase, we will have problems precisely in finding them settled employment. Those who are already here and have already decided, however, should not be afraid and report to our authorities as soon as possible.

[Franka] The house feels empty without the spouse and the children who remained across the border. It is also only an estimate that every third man who lives here hopes for a family reunion.

[Gal] Anyone who can, should not leave the family behind, and I cannot say more than that. In the near future, we cannot count on a quick family reunion procedure. What we can do is to convey the requests for family reunions to the Romanian Red Cross through the Hungarian Red Cross.

[Franka] Many people want to move on because of housing difficulties and difficulties with family reunions, others want to do the same for other reasons, often quite unclear. What can these people expect?

[Gal] It is in the interest of our nation and accords with our principles if Hungarians do not disperse all over the world. We consider it our main goal to provide humane living conditions for these people as long as they can again return to their homeland. Only those people who come under special consideration or have weaker ties with the Hungarian nation can count on moving on.

[Franka] Since the majority of these people are Hungarians and want to stay, when can they receive residence permits and become Hungarian citizens?

[Gal] I would like these people to have identical rights with Hungarian citizens as soon as possible. Therefore, those people who stand the test and prove themselves will later receive settlement permits. In connection with granting citizenship, we consider it right if everyone prospers in his own homeland. Besides, our enterprises have a very good opinion about these people they employ.

[Franka] Public opinion, however, is not so unanimously positive.

[Gal] The majority of our citizens agree with our political position but there are also extremists. One extreme is the opinion that regards this resettlement affair as a vital issue for Hungarians; the other extreme is reflected by those who regard the whole issue as a burden. I stress that we are ready and able to accept the people who are living here.

[Franka] Although not unanimously, the spring session of the National Assembly approved a resettlement fund of 300 million forints.

[Gal] Before giving details about our concepts, I will mention the fact that the members of our society, as well as the churches, public organizations, and various councils have already done a lot to help these people. We continue to need this understanding and support, primarily for the benefit of those who need it. There is not yet a decision on the precise distribution of this aid fund.

We would like to use this fund to pay back communities that have already spent more than their financial situation allowed on alleviating the problems. The establishment of a housing construction loan and other similar possibilities are among our ideas of help.... A precise distribution of the sum of 300 million forints is expected in a few days.

[Franka] We have also heard about foreign interest and even help.

[Gal] There is such a thing but it is primarily the task of the Hungarian state and of our entire nation to solve this problem. This, of course, does not exclude foreign assistance through the Hungarian Red Cross.

[Franka] What are the prospects for our jointly settling the affairs of people left behind in Romania?

[Gal] We have no direct information concerning this problem although I regard contacts as important.... This is our goal and interest. All I can say is that a total of 126,000 Romanian citizens crossed the Hungarian border in the first 3 months of 1988. In March, however, we noticed a considerable decrease in the number of Romanian citizens crossing our border. It is also true that recent news coming from Romania do not, and cannot increase the confidence of Hungarian national minority living in Romania. The desire to leave can again increase.

[Franka] How long will the inter-ministerial committee function?

[Gal] For the time being, I do not consider halting the operation of this committee because we have many tasks. But we have already overcome the most difficult period. We have prepared a written material that determines in detail the tasks of management, and contains all the legal possibilities necessary for the speedy settling of these people's affairs: from employment to finding nursery places for their children.

Foreigners Assisted

LD081108 Budapest MTI in English
0830 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Budapest, April 8 (MTI)—The bureau set up in Budapest on March 29 to handle the affairs of foreign citizens of Hungarian nationality staying in the country has so far been visited by 700 people. Almost all of them arrived from Romania and were looking for employment, housing and advice at the bureau.

Ferenc Nemeth, head of the bureau set up by the Hungarian Red Cross, the Patriotic People's Front and the Metropolitan Council, told to an MTI correspondent: Foreign citizens with valid residence permit were given 196 work permits and 87 permits were extended. 210 labour cards were issued, and in 115 cases emergency payments, average 1,000 forints, were made to help with traveling costs, food and temporary housing.

At the bureau 400 companies, cooperatives and institutions offered almost 6,000 openings and most of those finding employment have access to workers' hostels. The openings are primarily in the steel and machine industries and construction, mainly for skilled workers.

The head of the bureau told that no data are available on the final employment rate. Most probably several people find employment through advertisement and with the help of friends. [passage omitted]

USSR's Ryzhkov To Visit 18 April

LD121649 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian
1630 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov will arrive in our country next Monday [18 April]. Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Politburo member and USSR premier, has been invited for a 3-day official friendly visit by the MSZMP Central Committee and the government.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Meets Press

LD131446 Budapest MTI in English
1413 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI)—Tibor Toth, spokesman of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, gave an international press conference in Budapest Wednesday. He set forth the statement of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry which protests against the repeated use of chemical weapons, and answered questions.

Discussing disarmament issues, he stressed: The Hungarian Foreign Ministry repeatedly voices its deep concern over the escalation of war between Iraq and Iran, the retaliatory actions against defenceless civilians. It holds the repeated use of chemical weapons as particularly regrettable, which is at complete variance with the measures of the Geneva document of 1925 which bans the use of such weapons. The Hungarian Foreign Ministry has always condemned such conduct as contrary to law, and will continue to act accordingly, irrespective of where the actions that violate international law and general humanitarian principles are launched from.

In the following, the statement emphasizes: the Hungarian People's Republic has always taken a consistent stand for the general and complete ban and elimination of chemical weapons. Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi set down at the Geneva disarmament conference in February 1988, that the Hungarian People's Republic does not possess chemical weapons stock, or chemical weapons producing industrial facilities. Hungary does not carry out any kind of research of chemical weapons,

and does not intend to acquire chemical weapons in the future, either. Other states do not store chemical weapons and do not carry out activity of this kind in the territory of Hungary.

The Hungarian Foreign Ministry repeatedly voices its hope that both Iraq and Iran will come to recognize the senselessness of the war, and will seek a just solution to their conflicts through negotiations as soon as possible. It assures support to the appeal of the United Nations secretary general, for the sides to show self-restraint and promote the efforts aimed at the peaceful settlement of the conflict, ends the statement of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry.

Answering questions of representatives of the international press, the spokesman recalled that more than 100 states, including Iraq and Iran, signed the document pressing for the ban of chemical weapons, in Geneva in 1925. However, standpoints differ in the interpretation of certain measures of the document and efforts are made to justify the use of chemical weapons by referring to this.

An international meeting is to be organized this June in the theme of nuclear-free zones, and the Hungarian Government has also been invited to attend. Tibor Toth said the Hungarian side supports the idea of the conference. The authorities are of the opinion that the hitherto efforts aimed at setting up nuclear-free zones tangibly prove the viability of the disarmament conception. The concluded agreements, including the Soviet-American agreement of December, 1987, have met the expectations. The emphasis on the 50 per cent reduction of strategic offensive weapons, and the possible reduction and elimination of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe provide new timeliness to this issue, and raise the necessity for new thoughts with respect to the possibility of solution. In accordance with this, the Hungarian side supports the holding of wide ranging meetings in the capital of the German Democratic Republic , with the participation of state, government, party, social, trade union, religious and peace movement forces.

In answer to a question about the Hungarian view on the so-called Jakes Plan, the spokesman said: Hungary supports the Czechoslovak plan aimed at creating a zone along the line separating the two alliance systems, to be established in the interest of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourliness. This initiative fits well into the series of common proposals by the Warsaw Treaty member states, and is connected to the proposals submitted separately by the individual member states. We support the conception, according to which the notion of security cannot be confined to and identified with military security. Common efforts are needed in the political, economic, human rights, humanitarian and environmental areas which contribute to strengthening security, and promoting cooperation. Tibor Toth pointed out: a noteworthy element of the initiative is that it starts from the common responsibility of the small and the large states, sets forth the particularly responsibility of the two alliance systems in guaranteeing and strengthening European security, and provides an appropriate scope for the small and medium countries, and the great powers to realize this goal.

CTK Highlights Toth Comment

LD131356 Prague CTK in English
1305 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 13 [CTK correspondent]—The initiative of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes in creating a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states is in line with the common aims of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, Hungarian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Tibor Toth said here today.

He added that this initiative falls within the framework of such constructive proposals as the Jaruzelski Plan or the tripartite initiative of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the West German SPD on banning chemical weapons.

The spokesman said Hungary fully supports Milos Jakes' view that security cannot be understood only as military security, and that in both the global and European scope, security is guaranteed also by cooperation in the political, economic, humanitarian and ecological spheres. Another positive aspects of the initiative is that it proceeds from joint responsibility of both small and large states, the spokesman said.

Sofia—The Bulgarian daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO wrote today that Czechoslovakia's recent proposal for the creation of a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states constitutes a new significant step towards the activation of the all-European process.

Detente in the military sphere contributes most significantly to the advance and deepening of the dialogue in all other spheres of relations between states and this is why the Czechoslovak initiative deserves special attention and great recognition, the paper said.

Grosz Receives Iranian Ambassador, Message

LD132303 Budapest MTI in English
1823 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of Parliament, have met Keyvan Imani, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Hungary, at the request of the diplomat. The ambassador handed over the message addressed to the Hungarian leaders by the Iranian prime minister and the speaker of parliament.

Grosz Notes Danube Commission Jubilee

LD122241 Budapest MTI in English
1838 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI)—Tuesday, on the occasion of the 46th jubilee session of the Danube Commission commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Belgrade Convention, Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the heads of the delegations of the Danube countries, the permanent representatives—the ambassadors to Hungary—of the member states of the Danube Commission, and senior office-holders of the commission's secretariat.

In a cordial meeting the participants surveyed the wide-ranging activities of the Danube Commission, and its role in cooperation between the member states and in all-European cooperation. Karoly Grosz gave briefs on the endeavours of the Hungarian Government and its efforts to solve the economic and social tasks faced by the country.

Planning Delegation Returns From USSR

LD120512 Budapest MTI in English
1732 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)—On Monday Janos Hoos, president of the National Planning Office, returned from Moscow where he held talks with Yuriy Maslyukov, first vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee. The sides informed one another on the development of the Soviet and Hungarian national economies in 1987 and trends in the first quarter of 1988, and on the restructuring and reform measures that are on the agenda in the two countries.

The sides gave a positive assessment to the development of Hungarian-Soviet economic relations in 1987 and to the 1988 goods exchange agreement which provides a good framework for the fulfilment of the national economic plans.

The parties exchanged views on some issues of the development of two-way trade in 1989 and 1990, and surveyed the tasks in preparations for plan coordination for the period 1991-1995. The sides exchanged views on long-term bilateral economic cooperation and the long-term concept of economic, technical and scientific cooperation until the year 2005 which is being elaborated.

Leaders Congratulate New PRC Leaders

LD122232 Buapest MTI in English
1826 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of Parliament, have sent telegrams of greetings on the occasion of the election of Yang Shangkun president of the People's Republic of China, Li Peng president of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Wan Li chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

Gaspar Returns From WFTU Session

AU111022 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian
2 Apr 88 p 21

[Text] A Hungarian Trade Union delegation, which had participated in the 39th WFTU session held in Addis Ababa and which was led by Sandor Gaspar, WFTU president and chairman of the National Trade Union Council, returned to Budapest on 31 March.

Csehak Attends WHO Conference in Australia

AU110948 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian
2 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Judit Csehak, minister of health and social affairs, is heading a delegation which left for Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, on 1 April at the invitation of the WHO. As a guest of the world organization, she will be the vice president of the Second International Conference on Health Preservation. Hungary will host the next such conference.

Austrian Socialists Visit, Meet Szuros

LD082226 Budapest MTI in English
1731 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 8 (MTI)—A delegation of the Socialist Party of Austria (SPO), led by vice-chairman Ernst Hoger, chairman of the party's Lower Austria Organization and deputy provincial governor, visited Hungary April 7-8 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The delegation met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. Ernst Hoger held talks with Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, Laszlo Lakatos, first secretary of the Gyor-Sopron County Committee of the HSWP, and Peter Lorincze, general secretary of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. The delegation met with leaders of several companies interested in Hungarian-Austrian economic cooperation.

At the cordial talks the sides, reviewed timely issues of bilateral cooperation, with particular attention to opportunities to intensify relations between Lower Austria and the Hungarian counties along the border. They stated that there are further opportunities to be exploited in expanding regional relations, and stressed the importance of direct cooperation between companies.

Austrian CP Delegation Visits

AU110947 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Apr 88 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Austrian Party Delegation in Hungary"]

[Text] Otto Podolsky, member of the Politburo and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria and chairman of the party organization in Vienna, visited Hungary at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee between 30 and 31 March. Gertrud Kermani, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria, accompanied him.

The delegation was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee. Attila Gecse, deputy director of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Richard Nagy, deputy chairman of the Budapest City Council, also held talks with the visitors.

At these cordial and comradely meetings, the parties reviewed the topical issues of cooperation between the two parties and also discussed the opportunities for deepening cooperation between the MSZMP organization in Budapest and the organization of the Communist Party of Austria in Vienna.

MSZMP's Hajdu on Party Conference

LD102313 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] The debate over the draft standpoint of the national party conference convened for 20 May has begun. Istvan Hajdu, secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, is present in our studio to talk about this debate:

[Unidentified reporter] I know that very little time has passed since the document was published. Nonetheless, is it possible to say something in general terms, or even in specific terms perhaps?

[Hajdu] It is possible to give an initial summary; naturally the debates have only just begun.

[Reporter] Is this draft accepted as a basis for debate?

[Hajdu] It is important to stress that the draft standpoint provides a good basis for discussion. This is the view which the party members have expressed so far. It deals with the most important problems, evokes ideas, and also provides a possibility of choices for those participating in the debate.

[Reporter] Does this also mean that they regard the draft standpoint as satisfactory as it is?

[Hajdu] No, according to our experiences so far this is not the case. They do not regard the standpoint as sufficient in this form for the party conference to adopt a stance on many important issues in a way which can be understood by society. Thus, I can say that it provides a good basis for discussion but is not yet sufficient. This is quite natural, after all, the draft standpoint must become a standpoint at the party conference itself.

[Reporter] And what do they say is missing form it?

[Hajdu] They criticize first and foremost the generality of the formulations. They also criticize the document for failing to apportion different weight to the various problems. They also express the view that the document does not deal in sufficient depth with this or that important social problem. For example, one criticism is that the document should deal at greater length with the situation of the intelligensia, its tasks, and its participation in our work of construction.

[Reporter] Is this a criticism raised by the intelligensia itself or by others?

[Hajdu] This has been raised not only in the party branches of the intelligensia but elsewhere as well.

[Reporter] What is the view of the majority of the party membership on such matters as the intention of the party to limit its own activities?

[Hajdu] I think that I convey the views most accurately by saying that the methods of exercizing power must be constantly developed and corrected with the advance in the development of socialism. We have now reached a point where the party must involve the various social organizations, the self-organized groups of citizens and the citizens themselves to a much greater extent in the exercize of power.

I would like to mention a few specific areas which are the subject of debates, beyond those which have already been mentioned. The functioning of property in socialism, the place and role of the various forms of ownership in a socialist economy, are discussed a great deal. There is a debate on the nature of party unity in the contemporary stage in politics. Is it as we used to imagine it or have certain of its characteristics changed. There is also a debate on the system of elections inside the party, the rules concerning nomination, the rules restricting or determining the filling of functions. There is also a debate on important issues of state life, namely how far the constitution is in line with present-day requirements and how far it has to be changed. There is a debate on whether the system of parliamentary and council elections is good as it is, whether it is right that they are held at the same time, and whether the rules of nomination and election currently in force are good or not. There is

also a debate on how the citizens and the community of citizens could be more closely involved in expressing and realizing their interests and, through this, in the exercise of power.

[Reporter] How far do they regard the analysis of the situation as realistic?

[Hajdu] They unequivocally approve the part of the document which analyzes the situation; this has been the experience of the debate so far. Our party members feel that the comments which they made in the course of the individual conversations connected with the exchange of membership cards and at members' meetings have been included in the evaluative part of this document.

[Reporter] Has the question of responsibility been raised, and if so, in singular or in plural?

[Hajdu] Questions relating to responsibility have emerged in all the debates. It depended on temperament and on the strength of criticism and self-criticism whether this was in singular or in plural terms or in both. In the majority of cases the question came up in both singular and plural terms. I think the important thing is to emphasize that criticism from the bottom up is also being expressed. The party membership welcomes the fact that organizational and personnel matters will also be on the agenda of the party conference.

[Reporter] Among other things, what might give these contributions meaning is that they will, in a summary form, reach those for whom they are intended. What is the guarantee that this will happen?

[Hajud] The guarantee for this is first and foremost the entire practice of the party up to now and the level which political culture has by now reached in this country. There is also a need, however for a strong sense of reality by those participating in the debate and also their determination to make it possible for all the points raised to be included in the final standpoint of the party conference.

New Ministry of Trade Begins Operations

AU110950 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Apr 88 p 4

[MTI report: "Ministry of Trade Begins Operations Today"]

[Text] The unified Ministry of Trade, which was established within the framework of the modernization of government work, begins operations on 1 April. The mandate of Zoltan Juhar, former minister of domestic trade, and Peter Veress, former minister of foreign trade, as special ministerial commissioners expired on 31 March. On 31 March, the specialist leaders and other leaders of the ministry thanked the two former ministers for their work at an informal celebration, which was also attended by Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade.

Statistics Show Food Exports Increase

AU131918 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Apr 88 p 1

[Editorial by Attila Vodros: "Food for Export"]

[Text] Our food exports in 1987 were successful. This can be proved by the following statistics: The almost $1.3 billion income from convertible currency markets exceeded the planned figure by 10 percent. Our income from exports accounted in rubles was also higher than planned. However, it is true that, along with successful foreign market sales, our imports also exceeded the plan. In spite of this, the food export branch attained a trade surplus of $670 million compared to the planned $600 million, and the R873 million balance in our turnover accounted in rubles is essentially according to the plan.

In 1987 our exports accounted in currency other than the ruble increased by 5.2 percent and our imports increased by 2.4 percent compared to 1986. These results can really be evaluated if we know that we had a considerable loss in wheat production due to the unfavorable weather, the long and harsh winter, and the drought in the summer. This led to an overall loss of $40 million, and we were even forced to import an extra 640,000 tonnes of wheat to meet our commitments.

The value of our agricultural exports in 1987 stood at 91 billion forints, which amounts to 21 percent of the overall exports of the people's economy. In their plan for 1988 the heads of the agricultural sector would even like to exceed this successful year.

The plan for 1988 stipulates agricultural exports to the value of R1,062,000 and imports to the value of R230 million, that is, a trade surplus of R832 million. The plan for agricultural trade in currencies other than the ruble stipulates an export to the value of $1,332,000 and $577 million worth of imports, that is, a trade surplus of $755 million. These figures exceed last year's results, and this can be achieved by providing a selection of goods adjusted to the requirements of foreign consumers and by improving the packaging and processing level of our agricultural goods. It is justified to allow foreign trade activity to join the organized relations between producers and the processing industry by further developing the organizational system and the system of interests of agricultural foreign trade. In this framework, it is possible to create joint interest and a joint acceptance of risks in production and marketing.

Leaders Public Appearances 31 Mar-6 Apr

AU091328 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG and MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian from 1 to 7 April report on following public appearances of Hungarian leaders. (source, date and page number of each report given in parentheses):

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo, vice president of the Presidential Council, and chairman of the National Trade Union Council; Miklos Nemeth and Lenard Pal, secretaries of the MSZMP Central Committee, attended a awards ceremony at the National Assembly in Budapest on the 43d anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, on 1 April. (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 2 Apr, p 1)

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade; and Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, attended a celebration at the Ministry of Trade to mark its official opening in its new form, on 31 March. (NEPSZABADSAG, 1 Apr, p 4)

Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, held a farewell reception for Fine Mushaukwa Liboma [name as published], ambassador of the Republic of Zambia, and U Min Mang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 7 Apr, p 8)

Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee, received Otto Podolsky, member of the Politburo and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria and chairman of the party organization in Vienna, and Gertrud Kermani, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 1 Apr, p 5)

Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to the Budapest headquarters of the National Federation of Cooperatives and also met with leaders of the National Council of Consumer Federations on 31 March. (NEPSZABADSAG, 1 Apr, p 5)

Significance of New Credit Banks Viewed

LD131448 Warsaw PAP in English
1348 GMT 13 Apr 88

["Breakthrough in Banking System"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 13—Work on the change of the banking system—writes PAP's economic commentator—has been underway in Poland for two years. It has hitherto borne fruit in the creation in 1986 of the Export Development Bank Ltd. and the separation, in November 1987, of the Common Savings Bank from the National Bank of Poland's structure.

During the Council of Ministers' Monday session a decision was made to create nine credit banks—independent and self-financing. This will significantly change the function of the Central Bank which, first and foremost, will remain a bank of issue.

The most important thing seems to be the institutional separation of credit activity from issue activity. The hitherto concentration of these functions in the National Bank of Poland had a number of drawbacks.

There existed an excessive outflow of money from the banking system to enterprises and the whole national economy. Thus, the creation of a new economic barrier became an issue of prime importance. This is to be accomplished by the principle of the self-financing of commercial credit banks. Expectedly, the extent of loans, the interest rates and the direction of the outflow of credit will be closely connected with the basic criterion of the bank's activity—making a profit and limiting credits to rational levels of healthy money stocks. The simultaneous creation of several banks, with a practically unlimited territorial scope of activity, will guarantee their competitiveness. Credit banks are to have wide ranging powers.

Daily Criticizes Committee for Jewish Uprising

AU131354 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA
in Polish 9-10 Apr 88 p 2

[Commentary signed "(OBR)": "Puzzling Silence"]

[Text] How can one draw attention to oneself? When should one jump up so that people will say: He is still alive! The best opportunity to do this is when the eyes of the world are focused on the country in which something important and of a supranational nature takes place.

Some activists, who are virtually invisible in our country, wish to take advantage of the 45th anniversary of the heroic uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto to tell the world: We are still there, we are alive, and we continue to act for the good of the masses, although these hardly enlightened masses are still ignorant of our efforts. These activists have drawn attention to their presence by issuing an appeal called "They Were Our Brothers" and have formally assumed the name of "The Civic Committee For Celebrations."

Although these activists' initiative is far behind the time, because the official committee for celebrating the anniversary of the uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto has been in action for quite a time now under the chairmanship of Prof Henryk Jablonski and because it is at the invitation of this and no other committee that several thousands of guests will come to Poland to pay homage to those wartime heroes, foreign radio stations have devoted so much attention to the aforementioned appeal in the past few days that radio listeners may get the impression that the appeal, which has been signed ad hoc by 46 signatories, is virtually the only and ultimate action within the framework of the celebrations of this important anniversary.

However, we have almost become accustomed to such selective reporting by foreign journalists, who once again have proved how justified are the polemics, rectifications, and rejoinders made by the government spokesman at his news conferences. Foreign journalists simply inform their dailies only about those events that are on order and ignore the reality around them and the facts that mark the life of the country. In a way, foreign journalists continue to create their own visions side by side with reality.

The editorial body behind the appeal in question has included in it several slogans that have been in existence for at least 2 scores of years and has supplied some items of information that could be found much earlier in what some people call the official press. That is why there is really no need to cite that appeal in full.

We have not been in any way surprised by the appeal's content, but we have been intrigued by what it does not contain. The appeal states that over 3 million Jews were killed and truthfully asserts that the fate of Polish Jews was a part of Poland (let us recall for order's sake that in the past no country in the West wanted to admit our Jews). That the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising has become for the world a symbol of struggle for the highest values is also a fact that everyone has been stressing for a long time now. The appeal also bears witness to articulated sadness about the nation that was destroyed.

But wonder of wonders, not once on the two pages of the appeal does the editorial body mention in any way those who destroyed that nation. Could it be that the signatories have forgotten who continued to murder and millions of Jews (we omit to mention other nations) during World War II? Why have the German fascists, the initiators of those most heinous crimes, not been mentioned? Did the Jews, Poles, Italians, Frenchmen, Russians, and other nationals lose their lives at the hands of anonymous executioners? Why is it that the authors of the appeal have suddenly decided to ignore the facts of history? Who or what is it that orders them to be silent about the fact that concrete Hitlerites hailing from the

concrete state of Germany continued to murder the Jews in all those years?

This pretending that those horrible crimes are without perpetrators is significant and shocking enough. This is almost a tangible example of how those who are most vociferous in demanding the elimination of "blank spots" in our history try to whitewash the blackest chapters of history. This is indeed highly developed sophistry and perfidy. Another reason for indignation is that the signatories of the appeal include a number of respected and wise citizens, who are authors of historical publications. Could it be that they have joined the body of "whitewashers...?"

Gwiazda Chairs Commercial Counsellors Meeting

LD081022 Warsaw PAP in English
0005 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 7—A two-day meeting of commercial counsellors—heads of Polish economic-trade representations abroad, presided over by External Economic Relations Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda, ended here today. During the meeting the participants discussed issues connected with the determining of further directions of work of the Polish economic-commercial network abroad complying with new management conditions in the second stage of the economic reform.

During the discussion attention was drawn to the tasks of the trade representations connected with their participation in the pro-export transformation of Poland's economy, in the establishment of cooperation with individual partners. The pro-export orientation of the economy also puts issues connected with Poland's access to markets in a new light. This imposes on economic-commercial representations a duty of the constant verification of treaty regulations—from the point of view of the effectiveness of counteracting various barriers in the development of trade.

As far as Poland's economic cooperation with the socialist states is concerned, the gathering confirmed the need of the meeting in full of the obligations of Polish exporters. This, in many cases, conditions indispensable imports. Economic-commercial representations in those countries should contribute to the development of new forms of cooperation. This particularly pertains to direct contacts between enterprises.

As one of the representations' leading goals in the Western countries, the participants deemed cooperation for the normalization of financial-credit settlements with this group of countries. Its absence constitutes a significant impediment in the development of economic cooperation and trade exchange.

The participants devoted much attention to issues of promoting production-capital links with foreign countries. These are to be served by work currently being conducted on amendments to the law on joint ventures. New, important duties follow from Poland's membership in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, as well as Poland's participation in multilateral trade negotiations within GATT.

Of significance in the discussion were matters connected with the need of adjusting the work of commercial representations to concrete systemic and organizational solutions in foreign trade. This follows from the far-reaching liberalization of regulations in this sector of the economy, the open licencing policy and enterprises' independence and self-management. As a result, this causes an increase of the number of economic subjects participating in a commodity exchange with foreign countries. This, in turn, imposes on economic-commercial representations the duty of assisting the new participants of international trade—in their activities on foreign markets, in a way concordant with the interests of the whole Polish economy.

"The conclusions drawn from the meeting will be used in activities aimed at widening and strengthening Poland's profitable economic ties with the world," Minister Gwiazda said in conclusion of the meeting.

Messner Meets Culture Official

LD140602 Warsaw PAP in English
2013 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 13—Today, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received chairman of the national council for culture Prof Bogdan Suchodolski who told the premier about current work of the council and presented proposals stemming from the plenary session to discuss book issues.

Economic Cooperation Discussed With U.S.

LD140605 Warsaw PAP in English
2016 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 13—Vice President of the Council of State Tadeusz Mlynczak received here today American industrialists M. Timmis and R. Malouf.

The sides discussed possibilities of further development of Polish-U.S. economic cooperation. The meeting was attended by member of the Council of State Kazimierz Morawski.

USSR's Akhromeyev Visits Silesian Command

LD140921 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
0500 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Excerpts] A Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Akhromeyev visited Wroclaw yesterday. [passage omitted] Before concluding his visit to Wroclaw, MarshalAkhromeyev visited the command of the Silesian Military District, discussing, among other things, cooperation between the district and the northern group of Soviet Army units.

Ceausescu Continues Visit to Australia 13 Apr

Tours Queensland Cultural Center

AU131122 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
0925 GMT 13 Apr 88

["Visit by President of Romania to Queensland State"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Canberra, AGERPRES, 13/04/1988—On Wednesday morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu visited the Cultural Centre of Queensland State, where they were greeted by members of the government and executives of that institution.

The hosts presented to the distinguished guests the activity of that cultural establishment.

On the occasion, visited were also the Queensland State Library and the National Art Gallery as well as the Opera House and Concert Hall of Brisbane City.

Upon the hosts' invitation, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu saw round the Lone Pine Koala Reserve for the protection of rare species of animals in the Australian fauna.

Everywhere the distinguished Romanian guests were greeted with sympathy and particular cordiality by the residents of the Queensland State capital.

Meets Queensland State Governor

AU131258 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1224 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Brisbane, AGERPRES, 13/04/1988—On April 13 the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Madame Elena Ceausescu met with Walter Campbell, governor of the State of Queensland.

Governor Walter Campbell expressed his satisfaction at the visit the Romanian people's distinguished messengers were paying to Australia and to the State of Queensland which had a special significance for the ensemble of the Romanian-Australian ties and for their good development prospects.

In his turn, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that the visit was an expression of the good relations developing between Romania and Australia, of the common wish to raise their cooperation to a higher level in accordance with the two countries' and peoples' aspirations after peace and progress.

The interview was held in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding, going down as an important moment of the Romanian-Australian summit talks.

Attends Brisbane Dinner

AU131259 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1226 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Brisbane, AGERPRES, 13/04/1988—On Wednesday, April 13 a dinner was given in honour of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Madame Elena Ceausescu by the governor of the State of Queensland, Walter Campbell, and Madame Georgiana Campbell.

The attendance included Stefan Andrei, Silviu Curticeanu, Ioan Totu, Constantin Vlad, Romania's ambassador to Australia, the other Romanian officials.

Attending were political leaders, members of the parliament, representatives of the economic and cultural life.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu cordially conversed with Governor Walter Campbell and his wife, with the personalities present at the dinner which was held in a warm, friendly utmosphere.

Meets Australian Businessmen

AU131315 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1248 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Brisbane, AGERPRES, 13/04/1988—Wednesday, April 13, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Gavin McDonald, director-general of UTAL Coal Company, accompanied by directors Geoff Lill and Roger Harding as well as by Phil Gifford, director of Minerals Deposits.

Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei attended.

The Australian businessman keenly thanked for having been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, for his concern to promote relations of economic collaboration between Romania and Australia, and expressed their satisfaction for the understandings reached along this line during the visit which goes down as an outstanding event for both countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was appreciative of the positive course of collaboration between the UTAL Coal Company and enterprises in Romania, considering its experience a proper basis for mutually advantageous development of such relations.

During the talk, taking the fine cooperative ties between UTAL Coal and Romanian enterprises in the delivery of coking coal in compensation for the Romanian industrial products as a basis, it was covenanted to conclude long-term accords, till the year 2000, apt to impart stability and broad development to the existing collaboration.

Daily Urges UNECE To Encourage Trade

AU121145 Bucharest AGERPRES in Romanian 0927 GMT 12 Apr 88

["SCINTEIA on the Current UN/ECE Annual Session"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 12/04/1988 (AGERPRES)—On the opening of the annual session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe [UN/ECE], SCINTEIA publishes a commentary that extensively analyzes the current economic situation, marked by the sharpening of the crisis in the world economy, in international commercial and financial relations. It also shows that UN/ECE—which was invested already at its foundation with clear responsibilities in amplifying economic collaboration among the states of the continent, and which has made an important contribution to the affirmation of the unity of the fundamental interests of the European peoples—is called on to work even more intensely for the maintenance and development of the dialogue and economic collaboration among the states in the region, in the spirit of the Helsinki final act.

Starting from such requirements, SCINTEIA assesses that UN/ECE must take new actions that are apt to help expand commerce and economic, technological, and scientific collaboration among the commission member countries. These actions would go down as an actual contribution to lessening distrust and tension, to resuming the course to detente in the continent and the world over. In this sense, SCINTEIA stresses, the removal of protectionist practices and of any artificial restriction and barrier, cutting interest rates to a reasonable level, and promoting a financial and credit policy meant to boost commerce among the states in the region, are very important.

The commission should also focus on means that are apt to lend stability and perspective to inter-European commerce, such as long-term accords, as well as on industrial cooperation, the paper writes. These highlight the possibilities at hand in this respect in such domains as energy, farm-food industry, environmental protection, construction, services and tourism.

Likewise, the paper stresses, measures have to be endorsed allowing for the unhampered access of the economically lagging countries to the gains of science, the facilitation of the transfer of technology, and of the sale of the developing countries' commodities in the developed ones' markets. It would be very important, SCINTEIA goes on, if the efforts of the Balkan countries to turn their region into a zone of cooperation and peace were increasingly assisted by the UN/ECE.

The attainment of such targets, the paper stresses, demands that the debates in the current UN/ECE session have a working character and focus on the essential issues of economic collaboration and cooperation among the participant countries. The commentary further reads: Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu steadily work to enhance the role of the UN Economic Commission for Europe in broadly developing economic, technological, and scientific collaboration among the states in the continent, in the liquidation of all artificial barriers and obstacles from international economic relations—as an essential component of the process of building European security. On the basis of President Nicolae Ceausescu's conceptions and assessments with regard to building security and the development of cooperation in Europe, Romania advanced a string of proposals meant to help strengthen the UN/ECE role in the process of all-European cooperation. This is in the spirit of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and to its more efficient engagement in concrete actions and projects with practical ends for the member countries. In line with this are the proposals advanced by Romania in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, including in the current Vienna meeting. Romania contemplates the organization of a conference on matters of developed economic collaboration and cooperation in production among the European countries and of technological and scientific cooperation and environmental protection.

Inspired by such preoccupations, Romania participates in the UN/ECE session wishing to contribute, together with the other states, to the endorsement of concrete and efficient measures of expanded inter-European economic cooperation and in tune with the interests of all states in the continent in the cause of security, detente, and peace.

Ceausescu, Dascalescu Greet Hungarians

AU111857 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 88 p 5

[Message by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the 43d anniversary of Hungary's liberation]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary,

To Comrade Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic,

To Comrade Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Budapest,

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council and the Government of the SR of Romania, and of the Romanian people, we extend to you congratulations and good wishes on the 43d anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism, to which the Romanian Army, alongside the Soviet Army, has made a memorable contribution.

We express the conviction that we will further develop—through joint efforts and in a spirit of perseverance and responsibility—the relations between our parties and countries, in the interest of the two peoples, of good neighborliness, and of the cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace.

We wish the Hungarian people new successes in building the socialist society and developing the Hungarian People's Republic.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania.

Ceausescu Congratulates New PRC President

AU121957 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Apr 88 p 5

[Telegram sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Yang Shangkun, PRC president, on his election to office]

[Text] To Comrade Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China,

Your election to the office of president of the People's Republic of China gives me the pleasant opportunity to extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes for good health and complete success in the highly responsible activity entrusted to you.

I express my belief that the traditional relations of close friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our parties, countries, and people will continue to develop, in the spirit of the understandings we reached at summit level, for the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese people and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace, and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania,

Cables PRC's Deng

AU121955 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Apr 88 p 5

[Telegram sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China on the latter's reelection to office]

[Text] To Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China,

On your reelection to the office of chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, I would like to extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes for good health and happiness.

I express my belief that, the relations of close friendship and multifaceted Romanian-Chinese cooperation, to which you made a valuable contribution, will continue to develop in the interests of our parties, countries, and peoples.

Esteemed Comrade Deng Xiaoping, I extend to you wishes for much health, working power, and new and important successes in your activity.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR Romania.

DPRK Reception Held on Kim Il-song Birthday

AU131817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/04/1988—On the 76th birth anniversary of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Cho Yong-kuk, gave a reception on Wednesday, 13 April.

The attendance included Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Constantin Mitea, secretary of the CC of the RCP, members of the government, deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, executives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, of other ministries and central institutions, of the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association, representatives of mass and public organizations, party and state activists, generals and officers, journalists.

Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, other members of the diplomatic corps.

During the reception toasts were proposed to the health of the Korean leader Kim Il-song and of President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the continuous growth of the friendly and cooperative ties between the two parties and countries, for the benefit of the Romanian and Korean peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in the world.

Delegate Addresses Damascus Arab Conference

AU121745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Damascus (AGERPRES) 12/4/1988—In his address to the 30th Conference of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Arab Countries, the representative of Romania's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, attending the conference as guest, highlighted the ascending course of the economic and commercial exchanges between his country and the Arab countries, in the spirit of mutual advantage, as well as the necessity of building a new international economic order, bridging

the economic gaps among states and eliminating artificial barriers from the international trade, so that all countries should take part in the international division of labour in conditions of full equality, in keeping with their national aspirations.

Computer Industry Achievements Reported
AU131123 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0917 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/4/1988—The pads of the Romanian designers carry computers of the years to come, new, improved and more reliable equipment to cover considerably wider areas. They will be faster and fit to build local or territorial networks providing a high level of monitoring and control of industrial processes. Designers also deal with computers which could assist more efficiently the working out of designs, blueprints and documentation. Special, well performing equipment will be built for use in education and health care. The continuity of the production renewal process in this field is tellingly illustrated by the fact that in this third year of the 1986-1990 five-year plan period over 70 percent of the output turned out by the Bucharest electronic-computer manufacturing enterprise consists of new or updated products. Currently, this representative unit of the Romanian electronics industry manufactures medium-capacity computers—the latest development is called Felix-5000—independent 100 and 106 minicomputers, the coral series of minicomputers, a microcomputer family called Felix PC, complex electronic equipment for the management of industrial processes, CRT terminals, computers specializing in processing images coming from microscopes, TV cameras and satellites, professional personal computers and many others.

LCY Presidium Holds First Public Session

LD131326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0816 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, (TANJUG)—Following its own decision and that of the Central Committee, as well as calls from the party and from the broad public, the LCY Central Committee Presidium has held its first session open to the public. [passage omitted]

The first discussion held in public view was devoted to topical issues in the delegate system and the role of the LC in its further development. Both in the introductory speeches (by Svetomir Skaric and Vidoje Zarkovic) and in the discussion, which lasted several hours, it was stated that some problems in the functioning of the delegate system, which were noted at the very beginning, are today, half way through the fourth mandate, manifesting themselves in even more acute forms. [passage omitted]

Skaric saw the main cause for the inadequate functioning of the delegate assembly system in the conflict of statism and self-management. He saw the solution as being in the destatization of social reproduction and the debureaucratization of the political system. [passage omitted]

The second introductory speaker, Vidoje Zarkovic, stressed that the Presidium should inform itself objectively on how the delegate assembly system operates in practice. Zarkovic stated that the delegate system often serves as a facade behind which the strength and influence of bureaucratic-statistic and technocratic group grows stronger. He assessed that these weaknesses have developed to such an extent that they have begun to compromise its very essence. Understandably, this causes dissatisfaction among the working people and citizens, but it also encourages the critics of the very concept of the delegate system. Thus, what is happening is that the essence of the delegate system is identified with its deformations in practice. [passage omitted]

As far as the various proposals are concerned, he advocated that the Presidium should adopt a stance on the position of the sociopolitical chambers. This is because in public discussion on the constitutional amendments there are proposals that these should be abolished in the interests of the further democratization of social processes and curbing the monopolistic position of the LC and other sociopolitical organizations. A milder variant of these proposals is that their role should be reduced to an advisory one. The LCY Central Committee Presidium commission for the development of the political system, of which Zarkovic is the president, considers that these chambers should be kept, but that their responsibility should be reduced to essential issues of the defense and development of the political system. Our stance, he said, is that delegates in these chambers of the assemblies of the republics and provinces should be directly elected by the working people and citizens and not by electoral conferences, as is envisaged in the amendments.

In connection with the proposal to abolish the presidencies of the republics and provinces and to introduce a chamber of associated labor, Zarkovic considers that these important questions should be more fundamentally studied, and all the arguments for and against should be weighed. As far as the concensus is concerned, the commission considers that current constitutional solutions should be adhered to, with two amendments. The first is that in practice temporary measures should be affirmed in the same way as constitutional measures, and the second is that the need for consensus should be abolished on those issues that by their nature cannot be dealt with by adopting temporary measures, even when it is clear that not adopting temporary measures will lead to serious material and political consequences.

In a discussion that lasted several hours and that was very lively and at times polemical, and that included conflicting opinions, there was mostly a repetition of assessments about many points that serve as hindrances in the delegate system. The conviction was expressed that the essence of the delegate system cannot be fully realized until the material position of associated labor is strengthened, until producers themselves decide about their economic destiny. Of course, it is possible to develop economic strength in the market-orientated production of goods, which at the moment does not exist. This fact and others create a picture of our delegate assembly system that reminds one of a building without firm foundations.

None of the participants in the discussion contested the need for greater influence from associated labor in the SFRY Assembly, but the question is how to achieve this—by introducing a chamber of associated labor or by the increased election of workers to the two existing chambers. The chamber did not adopt a decision on this, but it was noted that both solutions must be founded on sound arguments. [passage omitted]

On the issue of the republican and provincial presidencies, too, differing opinions were expressed. Some consider that the delegate system without these would not lose much, while others stress that these organs are, without justification, identified with the centers of statist power. All in all, the Presidium considers that on this decision, as with the others, all the existing arguments should be "weighed."

In the opinion of the majority of the participants in the discussion, the sociopolitical chambers are not a bridge by means of which the LC achieves a monopoly. However, at the same time it was noted that the LC not

uncommonly seeks to realize its social role only through these chambers. In such cases the other chambers—of the local communities and of associated labor—become third-class chambers.

The unanimous assessment was made that direct elections are not in contradiction with the delegate system, and that they should be applied. It was also assessed that the delegation and the connection between the delegate and the electoral base is the weakest point in the delegate system, and that better solutions should be sought in this area.

There was a very lively discussion about whether the LC should come out in favor of certain specific solutions while the public discussion of the constitutional amendments is still under way. Some consider that this would have the effect of organizing the public discussion and prejudicing its decisions, while others stress that the LC cannot remain only in the sphere of ideological debates, but must also concern itself with specific issues of life. It was decided that at the next session stances should be adopted that should help the delegates of the Presidium in the institutions themselves in the course of the discussion and in adopting stances on all these issues.

The Presidium also adopted "assessments and stances on topical ideopolitical issues connected with the attack on the concept of all-people's defense and the Yugoslav People's Army and the tasks of the LCY," which will be submitted to the central and provincial committees.

A proposal for the basis of ideotheoretical work and ideopolitical preparation in the LCY, which will be discussed in republican and provincial LC organizations for almost a month, was also adopted. This theme will also be the subject for discussion at one of the sessions of the LCY Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Presidency Briefed on Mojsov Visit to Spain

AU131553 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] The SFRY Presidency has been briefed on the results of the official and friendly visit that Presidency President Lazar Mojsov paid to Spain. It assessed that the visit and his talks with King Juan Carlos, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, and other prominent personalities have provided a significant incentive and opened up new perspectives to the comprehensive development of cooperation between the two countries.

The SFRY Presidency has particularly stressed the significance of the talks on the possibilities to develop economic cooperation and stated that the readiness and interest Spanish business circles had shown in developing forms of cooperation with our work organizations through various forms of investment in the Yugoslav economy deserves support.

The talks on Yugoslav cooperation with the EEC have also been positively assessed.

The Presidency was also briefed on the official visit paid by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. A number of specific agreements have been reached during the talks on the engagement of our work organizations on individual projects in Zaire, as well as on an increase in trade between the two countries.

The SFRY Presidency also adopted the operational program of measures and activities on the implementation of positions and conclusions it adopted on 23 March, which pertain to the current political and economic situation.

Other questions on the SFRY Presidency's constitutional jurisdiction were also discussed.

LCY Ideopolitical Body Discusses Nationalism

AU131322 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Apr 88 p 4

[I. Torov and D. Bisenic report: "The Crisis Promotes Nationalism"]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr—"The LC leadership has been lacking real initiative for a long time. They do not offer prospects, they cannot affirm real values. Spontaneity and that which is developed by other forces push the leadership onto the sidelines and onto the defensive.

"Ever since ideopolitical pluralism has been penetrating the LC, it has rendered it incapable of solving basic social and even national problems. Many Communists in power do not consider themselves responsible for the situation on their territory."

It seems that this introductory speech to today's discussion at the LCY Central Committee Commission for Ideopolitical Questions in the Field of Intranational Relations, by Dr Dusan Dragosavac (who was also the chairman), contained the basic tones of the exchange of views on the situation in our intranational relations within the context of preparations for the forthcoming LCY conference.

Extremes Are in Focus [subhead]

Commenting on the constitutional debate, Dragosavac said that there is an obvious confusion about states and statehood:

"The focus is on two extremes: confederalism and centralism, separatism and unitarism. Both of these are present in different petit bourgeois strata and statist structures. There is less of this among working people, but that does not mean that elements of hostility toward other peoples are not being created."

Dragosavac particularly pointed out that the program and achievements of our national policy, especially in relation to nationalities, have recently been brought into question. LC members have even demanded at public discussion forums that the nationalities return to the status of national minorities. Dragosavac said that equality is not a gift to the nationalities from the southern Slav peoples. It is in the interest of everyone, it is a joint historical interest of the working class and all peoples and nationalities.

Dragosavac stressed further that the socialist state can be effective in preserving security. However, the state cannot solve all social problems, especially not national ones. These are solved by political, economic, cultural, and other means. Our party has successfully passed this examination, but it has also been failing in this for a long time. Various events are used to worsen intranational relations. This has been sharply demonstrated for quite a long time in relation to the Albanians, then the Serbians, Croatians, Muslims, Macedonians, Montenegrins, and, more intensively in recent times, Slovenes.

Ciril Ribicic, the first participant in the debate, considered that it would be incorrect to limit the discussion on intranational relations and nationalist deformations to the ideological sphere only and to consider it only from the point of view of the ideological struggle. Nationalism is not as much a cause of our economic and other difficulties as the inability to overcome these difficulties is a cause and stimulus for the intensification of nationalism. He also thinks that one of the main causes of distrust of the federation is in the exaggerated powers of the federal government that relate to the redistribution of income.

According to Zivko Surculija, bureaucracy is not characteristic just of centralism or unitarism. It adapts itself. With the disassembling of the federation, it becomes the main support and propagator of confederalism, separatism, and regionalism. The theses for the conference do not give answers to these questions or to the question of why the constitutional principle of the republics and provinces being responsible for their own and Yugoslavia's development has not been formulated.

As far as nationalism is concerned, Surculija asked the following question: Who actually threatens the integrity of Yugoslavia and the federal structure of Yugoslavia—is it a handful of nationalists or the Communists in the leaderships? Nationalism did not promote statism, the crisis, and stagnation in self-management, but vice-versa.

Vaso Milincevic warned about the danger of both unitarism and separatism, but he also stressed the fact that in our conditions centralism has dropped to the republican and provincial levels where political monolithism has been created.

Syntheses and Theses [subhead]

Along with the appraisal that the theses are written in the language of an earlier time, Djordje Bjeletic asked why nothing is said about events in Kosovo and where does the fear of pointing to the community in which nationalism is most obvious come from? The theses are not the supreme expression of intellectual possibilities and if "we are not in a position to formulate the theses, are we in a position to formulate syntheses?"

Vukasin Loncar thinks that if the conference stops at proving that we are in a crisis, and we do not go on to actually solve our problems then we will get more deeply into the crisis.

Deep differences in the concretization of nationalist behavior in its own surroundings also paralyzes the LC and stops it from getting to grips with nationalism, warned Petar Matic. There are obvious differences that emerge in the appraisal of the demolition and deterioration of currents of revolution in Kosovo that are not clearly named as counterrevolution as well. Ideological confusion in reality is such that even Communists gather around nationalist definitions, pointed out Matic.

Joining in the discussion of viewpoints of the general struggle against nationalism, Vjekoslav Koprivnjak pointed out several areas in Croatia that are trying to color themselves with nationalism. This is a question of language, the position of Serbians in Croatia, and the departure to Ljubljana of the Association of Croatian Writers's "national team." However, a constructive effort was made to overcome these tensions in the open discussion. "In the struggle with the mass movement of 1971 the border line to differentiation was that a nation was founded on self-management and not on the state. "Which process led the LC to polycentric statism? We owe this question a respectable answer," said Koprivnjak.

Ibrahim Bakic, Cedo Kisic, Istvan Rajcan, Musa Juniku, and Sime Kronja participated in the discussion.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

Secession and Extortion

The slogan about the people's right to self-determination as far as secession is also coming to the fore. At present it seems to have the aim of breaking up the SFRY. Changes in the Constitution and discussions concerning them are not the occasion to destroy the country. On the contrary. Our movement has bitter experience from the time when this slogan was put into absolute terms, as well as from the Bismarckian period of Yugoslavia. It is neither up to Communists nor decent citizens to compete with each other and haggle over who is and who is not for the secession of this or that part of the country. Yugoslavia is not bankrupt. Communists and working

people have the task of developing every cell of society as a socialist cell, so that the SFRY becomes as stable as possible. (Dusan Dragosavac)

Higher Court Upholds Quashing of MLADINA Ban

LD121639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 April (TANJUG)—The Ljubljana Higher Court has reported that a few days ago it confirmed the decision of the basic court of Ljubljana which, at a public session on 21 March, annulled the decision of the prosecutor's office on the temporary banning of the distribution of issue Number 11 of MLADINA. The temporary ban came about because of an editorial entitled "On Behalf of the People—To the Defenders of the Revolution," which was signed by "The Counterrevolutionary Editorial Staff." This ruling by the Higher Court is final and no one may appeal against it, since the regular proceedings are concluded by it.

In the editorial, according to the opinion of the public prosecutor, who cited point four of Article 98 of the law on public information, untrue information and facts were given that could cause serious concern to citizens. This relates to the assertions that "for the Presidency of the State it is more important to concern themselves with articles in the youth press than with financial scandals and corruption," "that they have incurred a foreign debt of over $20 billion, which they have spent on their villas and privileges," "that they used the threat of arms," "that they followed a foreign policy course that diminishes the standing of the state in the world," "they inhumanely, and for profit, sell arms" and follow a "racist population policy in some parts of the state."

The proposal of the prosecutor for a permanent ban on the sale of this issue of MLADINA was rejected by both the original and the appeals court. The ban was rejected as being unfounded, partly because part of the information cited was not untrue (in the case of the assertion that we have over $20 billion in debt, and that we sell arms) and partly because the claim that part of the debt was used for villas and privileges, which in the opinion of the Higher Court is an insulting one, is so general and unsupported by argument that it was not possible to make a judgment on it from the point of view of truthfulness or untruthfulness. In the claim, it was not stated who used the money for villas, nor by whom, where or how privileges were gained from borrowed dollars.

At the end of the explanation of the decision by the Ljubljana Higher Court, it was stated that in connection with the complaints of the public prosecutor it should nevertheless be added that in the process of the increasing democratization of society, more and more space is taken up by freedom (and culture) in public speech, by dialogue, polemics but also criticism. For this reason the stance in the refuted ruling was correct that public criticisms, disagreements, and polemics in connection with such articles can still not be qualified as a serious disturbance to citizens, in other words as one of the legal elements in the banning of publication and distribution of printed matter.

All the printed copies that were seized will be returned to the publisher (the number of copies printed was 50,000) as well as film and offset plates.

Economist Horvat Views Kosovo Problems

AU130715 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 3 Apr 88 p 4-5

[Veton Surroi interview with Branko Horvat, professor of economics at Zagreb University: "A Rational Approach to the Kosovo Crisis"]

[Excerpts] Branko Horvat, doctor of economics and professor at the Faculty of Economics at Zagreb, is one of the most well-known economists in the world. He is at the same time one of the most stimulating and controversial intellectual figures in our country. A few years ago he was one of the small circle of nominees for the Nobel prize, and last year he began a task that few thought he would complete: a study of the Kosovo crisis. As a result of this work, his book "The Kosovo Question" has appeared, and he has also made a number of public statements in the media and in various forums. At the end of last February, our journalist Veton Surroi talked with him about his views. The reason we turned to Dr Horvat is that his ideas have now been put before the public and have prompted various responses. We therefore also asked Dr Horvat to explain his conception of the Kosovo crisis, in other words to present a personal view that will of course be open to different opinions. We also publish on the same page of our paper our journalist opinion on some of Dr Horvat's ideas. [passage omitted]

[Surroi] You have not mentioned national minorities, although you say that 40 percent of a people that lives outside its mother state cannot be considered a minority....

[Horvat] This is a question about which I am personally entirely convinced. This is because I have researched a voluminous amount of material, I have talked with people, and so on and so forth. Now I am quite clear in my mind that the Kosovars must be considered one of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

Relations With Albania [subhead]

[Surroi] One of the scenarios you have predicted involves a possible confederation with Albania within the next 10 years.

[Horvat] This is quite possible. But this does not merely depend on us alone, but also on how developments will proceed in Albania.

[Surroi] Developments in Albania have not given much cause for optimism as regards this theory.

[Horvat] Not at the moment. It is too early. Enver Hoxha has only just gone, and everything is still rigid. However, all kinds of possible influences may be involved in Albania's present opening-up toward the world, without which it cannot exist. It could happen very fast, and if Kosovo becomes stable meanwhile and if borders are opened, it is perfectly possible. Kosovo too, and the Kosovars, will be able to be catalysts of changes in Albania.

[Surroi] However, Yugoslav foreign policy, in contrast to the extreme time when relations between the SFRY and Albania were carried out mainly in terms of Kosovo-Albanian relations, is now more careful and attentive where relations between the two countries are concerned....

[Horvat] That is true, because of the experience of 1981, but this is also a temporary situation. A great deal depends on the person to whom the government entrusts these relations. At present, we have a minister of foreign affairs who is a serious man, and who will be able to pursue policies different from those that have been followed up until now. Apart from this, European integration will oblige us to take steps of some kind. We cannot isolate ourselves in Balkan terms. We must somehow open up, and then people will start to "think differently." This is the essential thing: When one views a problem from another angle, solutions that were impossible suddenly become feasible. [end of boxed passage]

[Surroi] I think it is interesting, and that you presented it in an interesting way, that the 1974 Constitution gave every scope to the Albanians' expression of their nationality by means of a province. Why therefore did some people, leaving aside the question of who organized them and why, consider they would profit from a republic, at a time when they had won all these rights in a province?

[Horvat] I would say because of symbolism, because of the symbolism implied by a republic. A republic is sovereign, and whoever is at the head of a republic is like a monarch, whereas a province is a part of another republic, and whoever is at its head is not at the very top. Questions of personal pride, desire for power, and similar motives, had an important part to play.

[Surroi] However, in their day, those individuals in provincial bureaucratic bodies held, de facto, all the reins of power.

[Horvat] They had power, but a republic would have been an extra nuance. Personal and political pride know no limits. Moreover, there was also the factor of that new, recently affirmed nation in Kosovo, which had just emerged from illiteracy through its own university, and which was now demanding all the distinguishing characteristics of sovereignty. This was a terribly sensitive issue, and the Yugoslav milieu surrounding it did not behave in a particularly sensitive fashion. For instance, the entirely peripheral question of the flag became a leading issue. The flag already existed, and had been carried by the partisans, and this should have simply been an end of the matter. But instead, they shoved people into prison because of the flag, and this, in my view, angered a very large number of young people. The young people of a young nationality are its most explosive element. This can be seen in the Paracin incident. This young lad would never have done what he did if he had met with more intelligent people.

[Surroi] When one considers constitutional changes in the course of the development of history, one notices failures in the fundamental principles of economic management by means of the market. Why cannot the Kosovo question be solved by means of market relations, and by means of integration into the market?

[Horvat] When we put economic conditions as a whole in order, create a unified market, and achieve mobility of goods and capital throughout the country, this will have a most beneficial effect on Kosovo in particular, and Kosovo will again experience fast growth. Although this is a very important factor, it is not the only one.

[Surroi] And so, what remains?

[Horvat] It remains to overcome the feeling that the Kosovars are an alien minority in the state of the Southern Slavs. This is a fundamental problem that cannot be eliminated by economic development alone. It must be eliminated through cultural integration, and cultural integration implies, among other things, various matters involving language. They tell me that there are 10,000 Albanians in Zagreb, but there is not a single Albanian school. This is not a good thing. I would place a particular stress on this kind of cultural integration.

[Surroi] After 1968, a year that is now considered an important benchmark, some say that positive work was done in Kosovo, and that people who had then demanded a republic (academics and activists among them) were not excluded from public life. They involved themselves in the issue of greater autonomy for Kosovo. What do you think of this view, and did this fact lead to the events of 1981?

[Horvat] Airing controversial problems in public is never counterproductive. It is hiding such things that is counterproductive. We have had plenty of opportunities to see this in the course of our history. This is one of the reasons I began this book, on purpose offering up for

discussion these sensitive issues for which people are sent to prison. Once these questions are brought up for discussion, one can be see that they can be solved rationally, like all other issues. You will have illegal groups as long as you hide these things. If we want to be rid of illegal groups, then we must open these matters to public discussion, and enable everyone to speak his own mind. What is true of Yugoslavia as a whole holds good for Serbia and Kosovo too: We must move toward democratizing public life. There can be no solution without this.

[Surroi] At what level should the dialogue on solving this issue be conducted?

[Horvat] I think that some intellectuals could play an important part. I have suggested to Zagreb students that they could be catalysts of a kind by inviting Serbian and Albanian intellectuals to an open discussion, thus starting a process of mutual acquaintanceship and an exchange of ideas. When people sit down at the same table, it becomes clear that the problem is, to a large extent, one of misunderstanding. It is not that they are in fundamental disagreement, but that that they simply have not known what the others they are supposedly disagreeing with have been thinking, and why. To show that such a possibility of dialogue exists, let us take the example of writers, a gathering of Albanian and Serbian writers. This would be a very good idea. Then let us take studying at other universities. When a young person spends 4 or 5 years in a different environment and then goes home, things become quite different. He not only learns a new language, but begins to understand a new environment.

Such activities could be started everywhere, not only in the economy, because there are genuine possibilities elsewhere too. In my view, a possible scenario would be this: The Albanians in Kosovo could mount a direct initiative to create a situation of absolute safety for those who are not Albanians. In fact, non-Albanians in Kosovo have the same problem of feeling themselves to be aliens in Kosovo as Albanians do in the country as a whole. They feel themselves isolated in a sea of people who do not show them any great goodwill. It would be good for the Albanians to change their outlook in this respect, so that the rest of Yugoslavia can be sure that the Kosovars have dissociated themselves from the criminal and chauvinist elements that of course do not help Kosovar interests and only harm Kosovo. There has been no such clear dissociation, and there has been a great deal of silence and self-isolation instead. The demonstrations in themselves were not the problem. The problem has been that events after the demonstrations escalated to a point of large-scale, not to say mass chauvinism.

This has been held against the Albanians in Kosovo. The rest of Yugoslavia regards the Kosovars with a kind of scepticism for not having dissociated themselves more vigorously from such things. It seems to me to be a similar situation to that in Croatia at the time of the Mass Movement [1971], which was a cultural scandal and an incredible thing to happen in Croatia. I attacked this phenomenon at the time wherever I went, and I think that the Croats have finally managed to leave it behind, and there is no sense of Croatian nationalism or chauvinism in Yugoslavia today. Something similar is desirable in Kosovo, to reach a basis for a change in Yugoslav public opinion, which has assumed an anti-Albanian slant because of recent events. I think this is the essential precondition for all further progress in solving the Kosovo problem and for normalizing the situation.

[Surroi] That would be ideal, but how can it be achieved at a time when various irrelevant issues are broached in prejudiced ways, such as questions of national symbols, the birthrate, and the history from the League of Prizren to the present? How can this be overcome, as long as dialogue remains unsatisfactory both in quantity and quality?

[Horvat] First of all, you in Kosovo have not been active enough by far. You have not published in the Yugoslav press, and you have not taken part in gatherings. I realize, of course, that the Albanian intelligentsia in Kosovo is small, that it is drawn from a layer of society that was illiterate until recently, and that it cannot therefore produce all at once a team of intellectuals that can take part in every possible debate in any possible gathering anywhere in Yugoslavia. All this is no doubt true. However, there has been far too little activity, and far too little forthright speaking. You are somehow excessively cut off from the rest of Yugoslavia. You are preoccupied with your own problems, and one has the impression that you feel that Yugoslavia has forgotten you.

[Surroi] Do you think that the issues now surfacing in Macedonia in relation to the position of the Albanian nationality there will become a limitation in the future?

[Horvat] I would not say so. You must understand the Macedonians too. They are similar to the Kosovars in their sense of nationality. They, like the Kosovars, created their literary language after 1945. They are similar in that their nationality was only recognized lately, and they are similarly sensitive about their language, how they are treated, and so forth. Now they have their republic, and it is the only republic where Macedonians live. It is therefore all they have, and they are terribly sensitive on this issue. This leads them to unacceptable kinds of exaggerated behavior, into measures that are unconstitutional and illegal, or whatever. It is not difficult to understand how these things happen, but of course they cannot be approved and must be criticized and put right.

[Surroi] According to some forecasts, this spring in Kosovo may once again be "hot," with gatherings in Kosovo Polje, and so forth. How can dialogue remain rational?

[Horvat] I ask myself continually why you cannot succeed in organizing young people to build bridges of understanding. Let the old people gather, make speeches, and call for mass movements. Find ways of reaching young Serbs and form some kind of organization with the specific aim of creating good relations between the two ethnic groups. It is difficult to work with those whose minds are already poisoned. I do not believe you could not work with young people.

[Surroi] Polarization, in the meantime, has assumed serious proportions.

[Horvat] I think that if one could take 10 young Albanians and 10 Serbs, young, hardworking, honest, and intelligent students who enjoy the respect of their peers, and have them agree to form a society to improve relations, one would meet with a great response, not at once, but after they had begun their work. I do not know if this is realistic, but I recall the time when I was young and the Ustasi movement was at its most rabid. There were not merely confrontations at that time, but murders, and I know how we survived. I had my group that did its work and made plans with the partisans, and why should the same not be done now? [passage omitted]

Reporter Comments on Interview

AU131159 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 3 Apr 88 p 5

[Veton Surroi commentary: "Horvat in Politics"]

[Text] A new trend has become increasingly noticeable in press commentaries on national political developments: the involvement of intellectuals in the most complicated social problems and in the unfolding of the crisis we are going through. It is within this context that we must also understand the involvement of Branko Horvat, a professor and doctor of economic sciences, and an erudite man of international renown, whose statements (until now unpublishable in the "serious" media) are highly personal and arouse stormy reactions. The reason is simple. His statements combine a strong dose of the analytic rationality of an economist of world stature with a kind of wishful optimism and a radical standpoint that almost always seeks to completely shatter every stereotyped view of a problem.

In line with his character as a person who swims against the tide, Branko Horvat has devoted, as he himself says, 6 months of intensive work to understanding the Kosovo crisis. He has then offered to the public what he has learned about a region through which he has traveled three times by car and about which he has probably acquired similarly superficial information.

Two Domains [subhead]

Horvat has prepared his study for the press, and it is now appearing for sale. This fact alone, alongside the fact that Horvat has already stated his views about Kosovo several times in an attempt to initiate public debate about them (in KNJIZEVNE NOVINE, START, and at the Serbian Philosophical Society), shows that it is a short road from the domain of academia to that of politics. In fact, there can be no firm dividing line between academia and politics in the positive sense of these words. Anyway, the book "The Kosovo Question" is now before the public, and the public now has two automatic rights: to acquaint itself with this man's views, and to express its agreement or disagreement with the entirety of his approach or with certain parts of the book. The academic section of the public also has the duty to deliver a judgment about this man's conclusions, if the book really deserves it.

All this is called dialogue. This, among other things, is one of Horvat's final aims, just as it is one of his aims to maintain this dialogue at an economist's level of rationality. Of course, he realizes and admits that it will be difficult to maintain this standard, since the questions he broaches belong to the "hottest" areas of politics, which have already given rise to unprecedented outbursts of wrath.

Thesis and Antithesis [subhead]

It would be too much to talk about this book, since it deserves the same concentrated study that was devoted to its composition. However, it is possible to comment on Horvat's political activity as shown in his statements and interviews (including that given to RILINDJA). If there is little space to agree or disagree with some of his statements, attention must therefore be paid to one of the theories that he has long aired in public, and which was also touched on in conversation with the present writer. This is his view on changing the status of Kosovo from a socialist autonomous province to a socialist republic within the Yugoslav federation.

An insoluble internal contradiction lies at the core of Horvat's basic thesis that one of the ways in which the Kosovo situation can be solved is by its transformation from a socialist autonomous province to a socialist republic. In his view, this transformation follows as a direct consequence of considering the Albanian nationality as a Yugoslav people, since 40 percent of a people that lives outside its own national "wellspring" cannot be considered a national minority. Of course, such a theory is open to discussion, and there have been and still are views for and against it. However, Horvat's contradiction lies in his other remark that the creation of nation states within Yugoslavia is unacceptable leads only to a situation in which Yugoslavia becomes a confederation, and would end in Yugoslavia's destruction. He himself recognizes the dangers of nation states for the very people who live in them, since strong centralizing forces, which under socialism take the form of Stalinism, underpin the ideology of nation states.

No Class Approach [subhead]

What kind of status is Horvat then talking about? It seems that the answer must be sought in the contradiction between his scientific analysis and his political eccentricity. On the one hand he considers the federal units merely as non-national administrative and economic bodies (and speaks of a virtually non-national federation). On the other hand he sees the formation of an Albanian nation state as a possible solution. Yet he admits that this is a demand without a shred of any class approach and one that is made from a position of greater Albanian nationalism.

He even admits that the dilemma about Kosovo becoming a republic was an artificial one, but one that played into the hands of a bureaucracy that was looking for signs of statehood to please its own leading ranks. What is his conclusion? It is that opposing arguments exist, and that this issue must be incorporated within the domain of ordinary, or more likely academic, dialogue.

The very fact that militant nationalist forces, primarily Albanian but also recently Serbian (to a different extent and in different ways), have rallied around the ideology of a nation state shows that the argument cannot remain within the sphere of academic dialogue and within a practical framework. The Albanian nationalists' threat and use of violence in pursuit of their own platform put an end to this, resulted in dire consequences to intranational relations to the detriment of all nationalities, and finally led to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under duress. As we have seen, Albanian nationalists, manipulating slogans about the status of Kosovo, have done great harm to this province itself and to the Albanian nationality, as well as to the whole country.

Where then does Horvat's contribution lie? It lies in the time and place of his statement. Up until now, about 20 works with academic pretensions have been published about Kosovo, most of them from preconceived political positions. Horvat starts by shattering politicized stereotypes, continues in an economist's cool spirit of rationality, and then returns to politics. He has also drawn the attention of a section of public opinion to himself, and his theories may even cause some surprise, since certain circles in Croatia have long labeled him a unitarist and major opponent of the present mode of operation of the federal units. Many books about Kosovo, and most recently a substantial section of the media too, have been plied to the public with hefty doses of nationalism, or, to put it more mildly, outbursts of national feeling. Horvat expects that his book will begin to soothe these feelings, and encourage the dialogue to assume a rational level. This too may be one of Horvat's illusions, but this person hopes that he will be right.

Kosovo Citizens Take Petition to Assembly

AU131626 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] A group of 12 Kosovo citizens came to the SFRY Assembly this morning. They explicitly demanded to be received by SFRY Assembly President Marjan Rozic. They presented a proposal for constitutional changes to him. This proposal was made in the form of a petition signed by 2,640 people. This, however, is not the final number because the process of signing the petition is still at the beginning. Here is a report by Olivije Rusovac:

The proposal on the changes of the SFRY Constitution has been addressed to the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY Presidency, and the Serbian Assembly. It consists of 13 points whose essence, among other things, is that the provinces should be denied the status of states and that, in conformity with this, only republics can be considered constituent elements of the federation, along with the remark that Serbia has two provinces on its territory—Vojvodina, and Kosovo and Metohija. It is proposed that republican presidencies should be abolished and that presidents should be elected instead, that the SFRY Presidency should be elected by the Assembly at the proposal of the SAWP and republican assemblies, that consensus should be abolished, that one should ban the use of flags of nationalities without the symbol of state sovereignty—and that is not the five-pointed star.

The proposal stresses that Serbia should not be denied its rights because it has provinces. Finally, it was proposed that one should no longer adopt a provincial constitution, but a document with the power of a law.

The text also expresses the discontent of the Serb and Montenegrin population living in Kosovo for which it is said that it is, we quote, "an artificial state which divides us in an unnatural way from the Serbian people and separates us unnecessarily from other peoples outside Kosovo and Metohija. Therefore, we do not need such a state, and it is being forced on us."

The Kosovars' delegation was received by Assembly President Marjan Rozic. Journalists were not present at the 10-minute talk, but President Rozic said a few words afterwards:

[Begin Rozic recording] In my opinion what they said to me is normal, the public debate on constitutional changes is under way, and we consider this to be a part of it, the only difference being that they brought the proposal with them and wanted to present it to the Assembly themselves. [end recording]

Kosovo Polje LC Assesses Situation

LD122324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2014 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Pristina, 12 Apr (TANJUG)—The political and security situation in Kosovo Polje is exceptionally difficult. There are still no tangible results on implementing the action program from the latest meeting of the Communists of this town. Kosovo is on the threshold of becoming ethnically pure, and we are still busying ourselves with the consequences instead of causes.

These assessments were heard at this evening's meeting of the Kosovo Polje LC Regional Conference Presidium. At this meeting, Communists examined the extent to which the tasks from the action program adopted at the Communists' meeting were implemented.

The Kosovo Polje Communists also expressed dissatisfaction with the implementation of these and other conclusions on Kosovo. They drew special attention to the incorrect carrying out of cadre policy in the Pristina municipality and province. They gave as a drastic example of these cadre schemes the election of the president and secretary of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presisium, who were given full support this evening, but responsibility was requested for those who have created such policy.

All the participants in the discussion were unanimous in their decision that Pavle Jovanovic, Momcilo Trajkovic, and Novica Jakovljevic should withdraw the offered resignations in the Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee.

Miroslav Markovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee also drew attention to the failures in the cadre policy. He noted that the expected cadre renewal has not yet been carried out in Kosovo. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, attention was also drawn to announcements of individuals of a renewed gathering of the Serbs and Montenegrins. In addition, it was pointed out that such gatherings could further block political action aimed at settling the matters.

A number of speakers strongly reacted to the recent interview of Branko Horvat to RILINDJA.

Veljko Odalovic, member of the Kosovo Polje LC Regional Conference Presidium, handed in his resignation to this office, dissatisfied with the situation and work in the Pristina LC Municipal Committee, especially in its former leadership.

Press Deplores Pressure on Kosovo Elections

AU111652 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 5 Apr 88 p 5

[G. Bajrami article: "An Ultimatum Is Not Democratization"]

[Excerpts] Every period of electoral activity rightly arouses the interest of working people and citizens in the cadres who offer themselves as candidates for positions in the sociopolitical community. This is reasonable when one realizes that the work and results of various bodies depend on the labor and commitment of the cadres who are chosen to lead them. There is nothing wrong in such an interest, nor even in efforts to assist the candidature of cadres for the most responsible posts, if this is done in the spirit of our democratic principles. However, the way in which recently nominated candidates for responsible positions at provincial level have been commented on at a Kosovo Polje SAWP meeting and at gatherings at Obilic and Plemetina has nothing in the least to do with democracy.

Efforts to slander the proposed candidates at any cost and to substitute other names of people "who will defend the people's interests better," are merely efforts to abuse democracy. We know that democracy implies responsibility on the part of every person, if it is not to be abused or destroyed. However, the question arises of how democratic were the discussions about cadres in Kosovo Polje, where there were even demands for protest meetings if their ultimatum for the election of cadres from their list of two or three persons was not accepted. There is no need to say where such demands would lead to, with their pressure to elect the most responsible cadres at a provincial or communal level by an ultimatum. There is also no need to say how dangerous such methods are for our multinational community. [passage omitted]

One thing is clear, and that is that it is an advantage for our multinational society, and not a handicap as some destructive circles think, that no cadre can be a fighter for the rights of his own people more than for the rights of another people or nationality. In truth, it is the LCY that protects national rights among us, and this is the reason why the basic criterion in cadre policy is to give positions to those cadres who have passed the test of commitment to the realization of the principled policies of the LCY and able cadres who are ready to bring new creative initiative to the development and progress of self-managing socialism. The respect paid in recent years to national structure during the nomination and candidature of cadres examination has refuted the baseless charge that is heard now and then that leading positions are reserved for cadres of one nationality or another. In LCY electoral practice up until now, there has been no principle of choosing cadres according to narrow territorial or national principles, and failing to give attention and importance to common interests. Thus, those candidates have been nominated and elected who enjoy authority and have the support not only of their own localities, but of other localities of the commune, or, in the case of provincial posts, of other communes.

Gatherings outside the framework of the political system and on the basis of national affiliation have brought out into the open the potential danger of division and intranational confrontation. The unacceptable ideas that have long been heard at these gatherings have recently infiltrated the legal assemblies of progressive forces, in the hope that they can thereby become part of our civil rights and become legalized within our political life. Such a process is a serious anachronism in our political life, and could be fatal in our present situation. [passage omitted]

The danger of national division on the basis of such theories is obvious, and it is therefore necessary for progressive forces from the ranks of all peoples and

nationalities, with the LC and all its resources at their head, to prevent the activity of destructive forces and to guide the broad masses of working people and citizens toward reason, harmony, trust, and unity.

Plan To Stop Emigration Not Working Properly

LD120419 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Apart from some initial results, the Yugoslav program to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and encourage their more rapid return and the settlement of all others wishing to live and work in that province is not being implemented comprehensively. The majority of tasks in the program have still not been started, despite the fact that the deadlines for their implementation have already passed. This assessment was heard at a meeting between the president of the SFRY Assembly Dr Marjan Rozic and presidents of the republican and provincial assemblies held today in Pristina. This meeting considered what has been done to implement the Yugoslav plan on Kosovo.

Three Pristina LC Committee Members Resign

AU082039 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 28 Apr 88

[Text] Sharp disagreements and polemics were shown at the session of the Communal Committee of the LC of Pristina today when the candidates for the top offices in the committee were discussed. The members of the committee supported the proposals to elect Husamedina Azemi president of the Presidium, and Zivojin Mitrovic secretary, but several Serbs and Montengrins taking part in the discussion expanded the topic to include the manner of conducting the cadre policy and of nominating candidates. They pointed out that some cadres of their nationality who have proven and who enjoy the trust of the people had been avoided.

Remarks and criticism were particularly addressed to the Presidium of the Communal Committee. This caused its president, Radjip Halili, to warn on several occasions that he would cut off some speakers or not give them the floor.

Obvious disagreements at the session of the Communal Committee of the LC of Pristina today finally led to three resignations. Resignations were tendered by Pavle Jovanovic, member of the Presidium; Momcilo Trajkovic, executive secretary; and Novica Jakovljevic, member of the committee. They explained their resignations with their disagreement about the present manner of conducting the cadre policy and with their views and proposals being ignored.

The Communal Committee by a majority of votes, did not accept these resignations. It was agreed that this matter will be discussed at a session of the Presidium of the Communal Committee.

Developing Countries Hold Working Session

LD082056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1540 GMT 8 Apr 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 8 (TANJUG)—Of the 60 participant countries in the Belgrade preparatory meeting for a ministerial gathering on introducing trade preferentials among developing countries, 45 have already concluded bilateral trade concessions.

The results of the preparatory meeting have passed expectations and shows that developing countries view the establishment of a general system of trade preferentials (GSTP) as the right way to stimulate cooperation, meeting chairman Yugoslav Marko Kosin told today's news conference.

Developing countries' experts now have to turn bilateral agreements, based on GSTP, into multilateral. This means that exemptions agreed by any two countries will cover all other GSTP signatories.

A working group ended work today on the draft of the so-called Belgrade declaration which sums up results so far and specifies future tasks in expanding GSTP.

High officials from 60 developing countries will hold the closing plenary session tomorrow and formulate the final proposal of documents to be adopted by their ministers on April 11-13 in Belgrade.